

THE
MONTHLY
MAGAZINE;
OR,
BRITISH REGISTER.

Including

MISCELLANEOUS COMMUNICATIONS FROM CORRESPONDENTS, ON ALL SUBJECTS OF LITERATURE AND SCIENCE.

MEMOIRS OF DISTINGUISHED PERSONS.

ORIGINAL LETTERS, ANECDOTES, &c.

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MARRIAGES, DEATHS, BIOGRAPHICAL MEMOIRS, &c.

REPORT OF THE STATE OF COMMERCE, &c.

REPORT OF CHEMISTRY.

REPORT OF AGRICULTURE, AND BOTANY.

REPORT OF THE WEATHER.

VOL. XXXIV.

PART II. FOR 1812.

London :

PRINTED FOR RICHARD PHILLIPS,

By whom Communications (Post-paid) are thankfully received.

(*Price Fifteen Shillings half-bound.*)

J. ADLARD, Printer, 23, Bartholomew-Close, and 39, Duke-Street, Smithfield.

ACCOUNT OF ALL NEW PATENTS.
THE NEW BOOKS AND PAPERS
PUBLISHED.
LIST OF PATENT LAWYERS.
REMARKS ON THE PROCEEDINGS
OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS
IN RELATION TO THE PATENT
LAW.

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THE MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

No. 230.]

AUGUST 1, 1812.

[1 of Vol. 34.]

As long as those who write are ambitious of making Converts, and of giving their Opinions a Maximum of Influence and Celebrity, the most extensively circulated Miscellany will repay with the greatest Edict the Curiosity of those who read, whether it be for Amusement or for Instruction.—JOHNSON.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

Alvaon, 15th April.

SIR,
DEEMING the following interesting account worthy of a less perishable record than the columns of a Newspaper, I transmit it for insertion in your Magazine. It was communicated to me by a mutual friend, as exhibiting a striking picture of war in reality, divested of "the pride, pomp, and circumstance," of its parade. So splendid, and yet at the same time so mournful an event, to many families, as the storming and capture of Badajoz, has rarely occurred in modern times.

A. O. C.

Kettering, June 10, 1812.

Camp before Badajoz, 5th April, 1812.

MY DEAR FRIEND,

I arrived here a few days since, with a detachment, by Villa Franca, Santarem, Thomar, Abrantes, and Elvas. We marched fourteen days up a hilly country, about eighteen miles a day, without halting. The Portuguese behaved tolerably well, but they usually put on a most forbidding aspect when presented with a billet, (looking like some people in England when they receive a lawyer's bill,) yet I met with good accommodations in general, except at Abrantes. An opinion is very prevalent among the common Portuguese that they are under no obligation to us; they therefore make their market of us, and will be sorry whenever the war is finished. The more enlightened think, however, very differently; their soldiers improve much; and we have two fine regiments with us.

We expect to storm Badajoz to-night in three separate places, so I shall soon see real service; and it is expected to be very sharp work unless they surrender, which is not likely, as General Philippon is a very determined fellow. The French seem, however, to be short of powder and shot; or perhaps they are reserving it for us to-night. They fire a shell or bomb about every two minutes, while we keep up a constant fire upon the breaches and upon the town.

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I now proceed to give you an account of the storming of Badajoz.

At eight o'clock at night, on Monday the 5th of April, we were formed without knapsacks, and in half an hour marched in an indirect line towards the town, under strict orders, "that not a whisper should be heard!" Part of the 5th division were to attack the town on the south side, while the third division, to which I was attached, with their ladders were to scale the citadel, and the rest were to assault the grand breach.

I procured a soldier's jacket, a firelock, sixty round of ball-cartridges, and was on the right of my company.

But, before I proceed, I will give you some information which I have since obtained, to shew you where, and to what, we were going! The governor is allowed to be one of the best engineers in the French service, and he has so proved himself; though our fire was continued at the breach, he had pieces of wood fastened into the ground, with sword blades and bayonets fixed to them, slanting outwards; behind this a *chevaux de frize* was chained at both ends across the breach; the beam of it about a foot square, with points on all sides projecting about a yard from the centre, and behind that was a trench four feet wide and four deep. Covering all these, soldiers were planted eight deep, the two first ranks to fire as fast as they could, and those behind to load for them. Thus prepared, he told the men, "if they stuck to their posts, all the troops in the world could not enter." Trenches were also dug about fifty yards round the breach in case we did get in! In short the oldest officers say that no place has been defended with so much science and resolution in our times.

On the march all was silent, except that our cannon kept up their fire at the breaches, till we got within a quarter of a mile of the town, when there were two or three fire-balls thrown from it in different directions, one of which falling close to us, we silently whispered to each other, "Now it will begin!" As the

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first

first division of our troops approached the place, the whole town appeared as if it were one mine, every yard throwing out bombs, cannon balls, &c. &c. grape-shot and musket-balls flying also in every direction. On the fire-balls striking near us, we moved out of the road to the green-sward, but the cannon-balls hissed by us along the grass, and the musquets-balls flew like hail about our heads; we immediately began, therefore, to run forward, till we were within about a hundred yards of the bridge across the first ditch, and then the balls came so thick that, as near as I can judge, twenty must have passed in the space of a minute, within a yard of my head.

While we were running on the grass one or two men dropped every minute, and were left behind; but now they fell faster. When we came to the bridge, which was about two yards wide, and twelve yards long, the balls came so thick that I had no expectation of getting across alive. We then began to ascend the hill, and were as crowded as people in a fair. We had to creep upon our hands and knees, the ascent being so steep and rocky; and while creeping my brother-officer received a ball in the brain, and fell dead! Having got up this rock, we came to some palisadoes, within about twenty yards of the wall; these we broke down, but behind them was a ditch three feet deep, and just behind that a flat space about six yards broad, and then a hill thrown up eight feet high. These passed, we approached a second ditch, and then the wall, which was twenty-six feet high, against which we planted six or seven ladders.

The hill is much like that at Greenwich, about as steep and as high. Just as I passed the palisaded ditch, there came a discharge of grape-shot from a twenty-four pounder, directly into that flat space, and about twelve fine fellows sunk upon the ground, uttering a groan that shook the oldest soldier to the soul. Ten of them never rose again, and the nearest of them was within a foot of me, and the farthest not four yards distant. It swept away all within its range. The next three or four steps I took, was upon this heap of dead! You read of the horrors of war, yet little understand what they mean!

When I got over this hill* into the ditch, under the wall, the dead and wounded lay so thick that I was continually treading upon them. A moment-

ary pause took place about the time we reached the ladders, occasioned I apprehend by the grape-shot, and by the numbers killed from off the ladders;—but all were soon up, and formed again in the road* just over the wall. We now cheered four or five times! When we had entered the citadel, which was directly after we had scaled the wall, no shot came amongst us; the batteries there had been silenced before we were over, and we formed opposite the two gateways, with orders to “*let no force break through us.*” I was in the front rank!

As soon as Philippon heard that we were in the citadel, he ordered two thousand men “*to retake it at all events;*” but, when he was told that the whole of the third division had got in, “*Then,*” said he, “*give up the town.*”

One battery fired about two hours after we were in, but those near the breach were quiet in half an hour, part of the fifth division which got in on the south having silenced them. The attack upon the breach failed; it was renewed a second time; and again a third time, with equally bad fortune, which made Lord Wellington say, “*The third division has saved my honour and gained the town.*”

We continued under arms all night. About fifty prisoners were made in the citadel. Philippon withdrew into Fort St. Christoval, and most of the cavalry escaped by the Sally Port. By the laws of war we were allowed to kill all we found, and our soldiers declared they would do so; but an Englishman cannot kill in cold blood!

Our regiment did not fire a gun the whole time. I saw one instance of bravery on the part of the French, just before the grape-shot came; eight or ten Frenchmen were standing on the battery, No. 32, one of our regiments fired and killed one or two of them, but the rest stood like statues; they kept on firing till there were but two left, when, one of them being shot, the other jumped down.

The town is about the size of Northampton; all the houses near the breach were completely battered down, and most of the others damaged.

In the morning I returned to the camp, and by day-light retraced my steps of the night before. In every place I passed a great many wounded; I saw eight or ten shot through the face, and their heads a mass of clotted blood, many with limbs shattered, many shot through the body,

* The Escarpment.

* The Covered Way.

and groaning most piteously? I found the body of my brother officer on the hill, his pantaloons, sword, epaulet, and hat, taken away: the dead lay stretched out in every form, some had been dashed to pieces by bombs, many had been stripped naked, and others had been rolled in the dust, with blood and dirt sticking all over them!

When I came to the spot where the grape-shot first struck us, the bodies lay very thick! but even there they bore no comparison to the heaps in the breach, where they lay one upon another two or three deep, and many in the ditch were half out and half in the water!

I shall now give you my feelings through the whole affair, and I have no doubt when you read this you will feel similarly. I marched towards the town in good spirits; and, when the balls began to come thick about me, I expected every one would strike me: as they increased, I regarded them less; at the bottom of the hill I was quite inured to danger, and could have marched to the cannon's mouth. When the grape-shot came, I suffered more for those who fell than for myself; and, when I first trod upon the dead heaps, it was horrible! In the next twenty or thirty steps I trod upon many more dead, but each impression became less terrible!

* * * * *

You see then that I have literally been within a few inches of death,—upon the very verge of eternity! With you, when two or three of your acquaintances die, you say, "These are awful times, death has been very busy!" Here he was busy indeed!! Of three officers, with whom I dined that day, one was killed and another severely wounded, yet not a hair of my head has been hurt! I am indeed in better health than ever I was in my life. * *

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,
THROUGH the medium of your favorite Miscellany, I am inclined to believe much might occasionally be communicated and learned of the history of particular districts, parishes, or neighbourhoods; which, no doubt, at least contains one person competent to this agreeable task; were they encouraged to give those sketches to the public, or not deterred by anonymous misrepresentation, or illiberal attack. From these local observers, county historians might derive much information; nor should any one

be prevented from offering those fragments of history, for no better reason than because some other person might have performed something better. This being presumed, Mr. Editor, and conscious that you will foster every species of useful information, I have ventured, as far as opportunity would permit, to give a short sketch of the former and present state of Lambeth and its neighbourhood.

It was at Lambeth, as historians relate, that Canute, in a state of intoxication, breathed his last; and it was this Danish monarch, who, through Lambeth Marsh, and Saint George's Fields, made a canal to turn off the course of the Thames, that he might bring his vessels to the west side of London bridge.

At Kennington was anciently a palace, or royal mansion; and Smollet describes a Roman entrenchment near Vauxhall turnpike; and another where urns, coins, and tessellated pavements have been found, near the ducking-pond of St. George's Fields; and observes, that lines and forts were continued from the Thames at Lambeth to Deptford. The Surrey Theatre, and Mr. Astley's Amphitheatre, as well as several pleasant squares, may be ranked among the embellishments of what might now, with much propriety, be termed, *South London*. Formerly, Hughey's riding-school, (the origin of the Surrey Theatre,) was a very insignificant building near Christchurch; and Mr. Astley has assured me, that his place of entertainment was originally a similar one situated near the White Horse public house: and not far from this spot, by the windmill, stood the rural retreat of Mr. Palmer, the comedian, which he used to call "Frog-hall," a wooden building now gone to decay, and the piece of water opposite nearly choked up; a neat small engraving of this place, in its former state, is sometimes to be met with. Near this spot, formerly called "Float-mead," (considered the lowest land in Lambeth Marsh;) is "the Grove," as well as the former dwelling, of the famous Dr. James, which are still on the left hand visible to those passing from the middle of the "New Cut" through a road to the intended Strand bridge, and may be said to be the last remains of undisturbed verdure in the neighbourhood.

Cuper's Gardens—The Apollo Gardens—The Dog and Duck—The Temple of Flora—The Perpetual Oven—The Thatched House—as well as the Bear Gardens,

Gardens, and other places in this neighbourhood, formerly the resort of the gay and the vicious, are now scarcely remembered: and the Philanthropic Reform—The Free Mason's Charity School—The Magdalen—The School for the Indigent Blind—The Surrey Institution—The intended Hospital for Lunatics—The Asylum for Female Orphans—The School for the Deaf and Dumb—And the Widow's Alms-houses, near Hangman's Acre; may now be reckoned among the more useful and recent erections. The Alms-houses have been, within these few days, opened for the use of twenty-four aged widows, and a discourse delivered on the occasion to near three thousand persons, by the Rev. Rowland Hill, in the open air.

Among the recent alterations in Lambeth, may be mentioned the enclosures, and the new workhouse on Norwood Common; which has given much dissatisfaction to many of the householders, as partaking too much of the "parish job." The building, which cost the parishioners 9,142l. 18s. 5½d. has been publicly declared by an intelligent gentleman, to be not worth half the money! The new vestry room is only large enough for a committee, so that on the public meetings of this extensive parish, an adjournment to the church is yet found necessary. On the site of this new vestry, stood a house much remarked for the antiquity of its appearance; and of which I have a correct drawing.

A direct communication has for some time been made from the Marsh Gate, or Lambeth, to Bermondsey, but it requires improvements. The new road, from the Bricklayer's Arms to Blackman-street, is now nearly completed, and a thoroughfare from the latter place, near Stone's-end, to the entrance of the New Cut, is in contemplation, and would be a real improvement: some of the roads from the Strand Bridge I have, with other particulars, before described in your Magazine for November, 1811.

Pedlar's Acre, near Westminster-bridge, is remarkable on account of the gallery and manufactory of artificial stone, by Coade and Sealey, being on that spot; as well as from the tradition that this land was given to the parish of Lambeth by a pedlar, on condition that the portrait of himself and his dog should be kept in the church. With regard to the pedlar's legacy, some doubt is entertained of the fact; the effigy painted on glass, twenty-four inches by sixteen,

is now visible in the south-east window of Lambeth church; some have thought it intended to represent Tobit and his dog; others think it designed for *Dog Smith*, who died 1627. In the year 1505, this land let for two shillings per annum; and some years since it was let for the yearly rent of one hundred pounds, the lessee paying a fine of eight hundred pounds.

The gallery of artificial stone has been lately neglected, though the Polyphemus, and other fine performances there, were much admired: at the manufactory, the ingenious Mr. Dubbin and Mr. Penzetta are employed as modellers. They have been for some time at work on the Duke of Northumberland's intended present to the Prince Regent of Portugal, designed as a superb gateway to his palace, at the Brazils; as well as on the grand performance now exhibiting there, intended for the chapel of Greenwich Hospital, to commemorate the gallant Nelson. In this monument he is represented expiring in the arms of Britannia, who receives the trident which Neptune has delivered to Fame, &c.

Among the most remarkable inhabitants of Lambeth, might formerly be reckoned the persecuting bishop Bonner, whose dwelling, &c. I have already described in the Monthly Mirror for May, 1806. John Tradescant should also be mentioned as the first man in this kingdom that distinguished himself as a collector of natural and artificial curiosities: in "Philos. Transact." tab. 4 and 5, page 88, are views of his tomb in Lambeth church-yard. In Lambeth Marsh, was also the Lyceum of Erasmus King, who read lectures and exhibited experiments in natural philosophy; once coachman to, and afterwards the rival of, the famous Dr. Desaguliers. And it was in Lambeth fields, (as we are told,) that Dr. Foreman, the astrologer, used to hold his conferences with the *devil*. But, to such as are fond of the marvellous, few places on the Surrey side of the Thames can have more attractions than a building at Newington, on which is presumptuously inscribed, "The House of God!" This place was formerly a carpenter's shop; and, though Mr. Carpenter, the present visionary preacher there, may be said to use other materials in his trade, it is still called by some wags, "Carpenter's Shop." And it is a singular fact, that his door-keeper, about sixteen years ago, used this place as a cock-pit. The singular paintings which
are

are hung round the walls of this conventicle, together with its use in promulgating the extraordinary doctrines of Johanna Southcott, have sometimes been the means of drawing to the spot so many profane scoffers, that the preacher might say with the poet,

"Wherever God erects a house of prayer,
The devil always builds a chapel there."

JOHN MORRIS FLINDALL.

Lambeth Marsh, June 13, 1812.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,
SOME doubts have long since been advanced in your valuable publication, whether Captain Manby was the original inventor of the methods he made use of for saving the lives of shipwrecked seamen, and for which he received a premium of *two thousand pounds*, granted by the honorable the House of Commons, on a motion made by Mr. Curwen, April 12, 1810.

The time is at last arrived for me to make my appeal to a candid public, relative to this subject. It is well known to many gentlemen high in office in London, as well as in the country, that I have claimed these inventions; the authenticity of my being the first and original inventor is clear, from the following copy of my claim, which is humbly submitted as a proof of my assertion.

The inventions undermentioned I communicated to the governor of Trinity House, London, in the month of December, 1799, to obtain a premium then said to be offered by that house, for new methods of saving the lives of shipwrecked seamen; and to be, as I imagined, first made trial of by them, in order to ascertain their merit, if they would more effectually relieve suffering humanity than those then in use; namely:

1. Method of shooting a line or rope affixed to a grapple, from the shore to a ship in distress; and from a vessel in distress to the shore, or upon a rock or cliff; by the aid of which, shipwrecked seamen might, with a double or running rope, expeditiously get to land, and over cliffs, without any assistance from the shore, when that cannot be procured. Explained by drawings representing the *grapple*, its *sliding ring*, and *double rope*.

2. Method of shooting a line from a musket or fowling-piece, from a vessel in distress to the shore; and also, by the same method, to shoot a line from the

shore to the people in distress on board ship. Explained by drawings representing the *rodded ball*, *line*, &c.

3. Method of expeditiously landing shipwrecked seamen: first, by their own exertions; secondly, by those on shore. With the uses and management of the double running rope; accompanied with copious directions for putting the whole into practice.—Thus far to the Trinity-House at the time above specified.

In the months of April, May, and June, 1810, I sent my claim to my representatives, to the late minister Mr. Perceval, to the committee who sat on Mr. Manby's claim, and to the Lords of the Admiralty. The answers were, that I had applied too late; and the latter could not interfere, as parliament had granted the premium to Captain Manby. I also wrote to the governor of the Trinity-House, by letter, post paid, requesting the favour to know if my papers were still in that office, if not, who had them? but he did not think proper to answer me.

I transmitted the following to Lord St. Vincent, when his lordship was First Lord of the Admiralty, for which I received a letter of thanks from his lordship, dated Admiralty, April 21, 1804; namely:

Method of shooting a grapple from a vessel near shore to land, over rocks, cliffs, &c. affixed to a running rope; by the aid of which, seamen or troops might easily ascend, and thereby attack an enemy from an unsuspected quarter.

At the same time I sent two other inventions to Lord St. Vincent, with the above, which I beg not to name at present, but have done it fully in my claims long since sent to London; but it would be doing myself injustice were I to omit to declare, that one of the last was a short time after tried, approved, and adopted, by government, and since often put into practice, and deemed a great invention. As I directed it to be made, it is made; as I proposed it should be prepared, so it is now done; as I said it would act, so it has acted; and performs the very operations which I recommended it for! An officer has received the merit and reward of this also! My reward has been a letter of thanks, considerable expence, and much pains.

This is stifling genius in its birth; if one person is to invent, and others have the honor and the rewards thereof: to what era are we now arrived? However,

ever, I do not despair but that some virtuous feeling characters will yet take my case into consideration.

C. HUMPHRIES.

Moreton Hampstead, near Exeter,
June 29, 1812.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I BEG leave to return your correspondent, W. F. page 435 of your last volume, my thanks for the very handsome manner in which he has expressed himself, in controverting some of my positions concerning the management of cider. I trust to his candor while I explain in what respect I differ from him: I am not desirous of retaining the saccharine principle in the cider longer than till it be pressed from the apple and put into casks, well knowing that no cider can be strong which has not fermented. By strong, I mean, of course, that which contains a large quantity of alcohol. I am aware that it is a practice in some cider districts to adopt such methods as are pursued by your correspondent, and, no doubt, for the purpose of a lady's cider, i. e. a sweet and weak liquor, those methods are the proper ones for obtaining it; but in this part of the county such processes are not commonly practised; and, strange as it may appear to W. F. I assure him that the farmers here rack their cider very commonly *after* it is fermented,—a very injudicious proceeding truly, but not the only one for which many farmers are to be blamed.

W. F. will, I am sure, excuse me if I remark that, although his explanation of his processes for preserving the sweets in cider be sufficiently explicit, yet it appears to me that he has not had in his view the chemical decomposition which all saccharine juices, at a given temperature and liquidity, are naturally disposed to undergo, which chemical decomposition we usually call *fermentation*. At such process the liquor is in continual agitation; a quantity of alcohol, proportioned to the quantity of sugar in the liquor, is of course formed (in cider usually about one twelfth); and at the same time a large portion of carbonic acid gas is disengaged, which escapes, in minute bubbles, from the surface of the liquor, producing the noise usually termed by the farmers singing; and, as long as any sugar remains without decomposition, the liquor will retain a degree of sweetness in the ratio of a quantum of sugar.

The same processes apply to wines whether foreign or domestic; and it is easy to see the real reason why a voyage to the West Indies is calculated to make wines (good-bodied ones of course) better: the fermentation or decomposition of the saccharine matter being more completely effected by a farther addition of heat; and which the hold of a ship, and the temperature of the West Indies, seem well calculated to produce.

From this view of the subject, it appears that the processes of W. F. are calculated "to prevent fermentation," as he says; to obstruct the process for the formation of alcohol, so that such cider must be continually liable to go into that decomposition, unless kept in an unusually cold place, a small addition of heat being almost at any time sufficient to begin it; for, except at or below the freezing point or very near it, cider, if left to itself, will ferment in the winter temperature of Somersetshire. It is just such cider as this which is, I presume, found frequently in London in bottles, and which, when the cork is drawn, rises with much froth out of the bottle, from the incipient fermentation; but such cider is, I should suppose, very likely to disagree with many stomachs, and to afflict the bowels with spasm, as newly-pressed cider is commonly known to do.

I have explained thus far, although I did not suppose, when I last wrote on the subject, that such explanation was necessary; for want of which, it seems, I have been misunderstood.

W. F. and I are perfectly agreed on the necessity of the complete maturity of the apple before its juice is expressed for cider; and I hope he will do me the justice to believe that, in these remarks, I have but one object in view, namely, the pursuit of truth. I apprehend it is very easy to differ, and still agree; amenity in disputation is at all times desirable—would that it were at all times to be found.

JAMES JENNINGS.

Huntspill, June 26, 1812.

P.S. On *acetic acid*, p. 425. I have as yet seen no reason to alter my opinion. If your correspondent could not obtain the acid by my description of the process, he has, perhaps, failed from not attending to two or three things which are essential pre-requisites. To obtain *genuine* vinegar—to use concentrated sulphuric acid about the specific gravity of 1.8409 at least, or the acetate of lime might not be sufficiently dry. However it is my intention to go through, at my first leisure, a new series of processes on this subject; and should I discover any errors in my

my former results, they shall be communicated through the channel of the Monthly Magazine.

In addition to what I have said above, concerning the disengagement of carbonic acid gas from cider in the state of fermentation, I would say that there seems to be, besides carbonic acid, a portion of some sulphurated gas, with the exact properties of which I am not acquainted; but I believe this gas is emitted in the earlier stages of the process principally, if not entirely.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOUR Correspondent Mr. J. Britschmeister, who, at page 408 of your last Volume, inquires respecting the manner of converting musical ratios into the notation by Σ , f , and m , which I some years ago introduced for the purposes of musical calculations, through the medium of the Philosophical Magazine,—is doubtless aware, not only of the unnatural, but difficult, process, in most practicable instances, of *adding* musical intervals (when expressed by ratios of the lengths of their sounding strings) by *multiplying* the terms of their ratios, and of *subtracting* them by *dividing* their terms, &c. He can scarcely also have failed to observe, that, though logarithms represent musical, in common with all other, *ratios*, yet that, correctly speaking, they do so only when an indefinitely great number of places of figures are used, the least or the greatest musical intervals, those having the most simple ratios (as $\frac{1}{2}$), having just as long a sound and complicated a common logarithm as the largest, most incommensurate, or complicated, ratio: besides their increasing when the intervals decrease. He is probably also aware, (as I have elsewhere shewn,) that, if any three independent diatonic intervals are assumed, all other diatonic intervals whatever may be correctly expressed in terms of these, by addition and subtraction only; as the octave, fifth, and third, or viii. v. and iii., for instance; or, what most writers on harmonics have used, the major and minor tone and hemitone, or T, t, and H; but in the use of which notations, it is plain, that all intervals smaller than the least in the notation, as well as many larger ones, can only be expressed by the use of *negative signs*, which in addition and subtraction are perplexing to all but mathematicians; and to whom even a calculation is often necessary to discover which are the largest of two intervals

expressed in these notations involving large intervals and negative signs.

Now, instead of assuming three large and well-known intervals for my notation, as all previous writers on the subject had done, I made an industrious search into the manuscripts of the late Marmaduke Overend, Dr. Boyce, and others, now in the library of the Royal Institution, for the three smallest intervals which their authors had discovered, as the results of continued compoundings and subtractings of the well known intervals; and these, *schisma*, lesser *fractions*, and most *minute*, the last being less than the $1 \div 1400$ th part of a comma, or $1 \div 78118$ th part of an octave, I adopted as the terms of my notation, for avoiding negative signs, and for producing an increasing series in all the terms expressing an increasing series of intervals.

Not to lengthen this letter unnecessarily, I beg to subjoin part of a table, which, but for the extraordinary conduct of Dr. Abraham Rees, would long ago have been before the public, instead of being returned to my drawer, viz.

Nos	Σ	f .	m .
1			
2	612.	12	53
3	970.	19	84
4	1224.	24	106
5	1421.	28	123
6	1582.	31	137
7	1718.052904	34	149
8	1836.	36	159
9	1940.	38	168
10	2033.	40	176
11	2117.251706	41	183
12	2194.	43	190
13	2264.581070	45	196
14	2330.052904	46	202
15	2391.	47	207
16	2448.	48	212

From whence the value of any of the simple diatonic intervals will be had, by simply subtracting the numbers answering to the terms of the ratios; thus,
 $3 = 970 \ 19 \ 84$
 $2 = 612 \ 12 \ 53$

$358 \ 7 \ 31$, or $358 \Sigma + 7 f + 31 m$, is the expression of the major fifth; in which the middle term shews that it consists of 7 half notes, or twelfths of the octave, as they are vulgarly accounted: it also indicates that it is nearer to 31 fifty-third parts of an octave, or approaches still much nearer to 358 six-hundred and twelfth parts of an octave. The numbers 7, 11, 13, 14, &c. having

having decimals annexed to the Σ s, shew that they are not compatible with the diatonic intervals, all of which are expressible by the figures 1, 2, 3, and 5, and their multiples; but the same are useful in calculating and comparing the trumpet-notes, &c. thus:

$$7 = 1718.052904 \quad 34 \quad 149$$

$$4 = 1224. \quad 24 \quad 106$$

$494.052904 \quad 10 \quad 43$ expresses, the false major seventh of the trumpet, or $\frac{7}{4}$ of a musical string.

Larger numbers than those found in the table must be separated into their component primes, or tabular numbers; thus, for the major comma, $80 \div 81$, we have $8 \times 10 \div 9 \times 9$, and the expressions for 8 and 10 must be added together, and for 9 and 9, and then subtracted, thus:

$$9 + 9 = 3880 \quad 76 \quad 336$$

$$8 + 10 = 3869 \quad 76 \quad 335$$

$$11 \quad 0 \quad 1, \text{ or } 11 \Sigma + m.$$

The converse of these operations, or reducing intervals, given in this notation to numerical ratios, will be easy, by help of columns 3 and 4 of my original table, in plate 5, vol. xxviii, of Mr. Tilloch's Philosophical Magazine.

The important theoretical and practical application of numerous intervals, before little understood and seldom heard, that is now making by Mr. Liston's *Enharmonic Organs*, exhibiting at Messrs. Flight and Robson's, in St. Martin's-lane, and exemplified in his "Essay on perfect Intonation," gives this subject a more than ordinary degree of interest at the present moment.

JOHN FAREY, Sen.
Westminster, June 1, 1812.

P. S. Had you, Mr. Editor, been able seven months earlier to have found room for the polite "composition" addressed to me, in page 506 of your last Volume, I should have deemed any notice of the same improper; and this delay alone occasions me to request, all whom it may interest, to read what I have written on musical temperament, in your's and the Philosophical Magazine, &c. nor shall I descend further, than to recommend the careful perusal also of Mr. Liston's "Essay on perfect Intonation," and the trying and hearing of every possible "inversion" on his Enharmonic Organ. The subject of temperament is interesting and capable of a rigid mathematical treatment, and in which mode, I shall at all times be happy to receive or give information, through the medium of your instructive pages.

J. F.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IT appears, from the documents now before the public, that there was an understanding between his Majesty's late government and the East India Company, that the China trade, as carried on by the latter, shall not be thrown open to the general commerce of the empire, but that the company shall be allowed to retain the monopoly of this their most important and lucrative trade. And, in order to prepare the public mind for such arrangement, much gratuitous assertion has been brought forward by interested individuals without a shadow of proof, and arguments adduced which, if deserving of weight, certainly make against the East India Company. The subject is a most important one, and will, I trust, meet with the most mature consideration of parliament. In the view I take of the subject, I cannot but think that, in ten years after the doing away of all commercial monopoly throughout the various and extensive shores of the Indian and Pacific Oceans, the country will have abundant cause to rejoice that its present commercial distresses have imperiously called for the surrender of a monopoly, which the ignorance of our ancestors of the true nature of commerce, as well as perhaps generally prosperous state of the country since, have entailed on the empire in the nineteenth century.

The period is now at hand when a part, if not the whole, of the monopoly must be done away. The intellect of all classes of the commercial world is now busied on the subject, and each in the consideration of what will redound most to its separate interests. Those who aspire to this hitherto sequestered (for I am authorized to make use of the term) track of commerce, though multitudinous, enlightened, and enterprising, are, unfortunately for the general cause, dispersed throughout the population of the country, and consequently, though all animated by a singleness of object, cannot act with that vigour and effect with which their opponents will. But their cause is the cause of the country, and the real nature and tendencies of the trade are only to be explained to insure a majority of the votes of an enlightened legislature. The East India Company, with their numerous and powerful allies, viz. the Bank of England, many of the London banks, the corporation of London, and the merchants carrying on private trade through

the

the Company, are now ready to take the field. Many of the company's servants have already commenced operations through the medium of the daily press. Advertisements of "one even tenor," viz. that individuals would be ruined in the prosecution of this trade were the charter to be done away, and that themselves should be ruined in the event of the metropolis being no longer the exclusive emporium of Eastern commerce. These considerations are zealously pressed on the public through the several channels of carpenters, ships'-husbands, riggers, caulkers, ship-chandlers, packers, &c. &c. &c. of the Company, and echoed by their woollen-factors in the West. We are yet to hear from their tailors, slop-sellers, and Jew crimps.

It appears that a meeting of merchants, manufacturers, traders, and others interested in the export trade to India and China, from the port of London, was held on the 25th of April at the City-of-London Tavern, at which Mr. Alderman Atkins presided, the avowed object of which was the defence of their respective properties. And how was this defence conducted? it may be asked. Why, in the language of the meeting, by "misrepresentations, which may have the effect of misleading the public mind upon a subject of such magnitude to the community at large." Now, amongst a tissue of assumptions, we find but one fact, which appears in the following resolution:

"That it appears to this meeting, from indisputable authority, that the quantity of tonnage engaged by the East India Company for the private traders of the United Kingdom (exclusively of that allowed to be exported in the privilege of their own captains and officers) amounted during the last six years to 63,000 tons, and that during that period only 16,000 tons of every species of manufacture, including beer, and 4000 tons of wine, have been actually engaged and shipped to India."

Now, admitting that as much as is here said to be true, it may be asked how were the remaining 47,000 tons employed, if 16,000 tons were sufficient for the manufactures of every kind exported, including beer and 4000 tons of wine. The whole truth is not told, for here (to use their own words again) are "misrepresentations which may have the effect of misleading the public mind." What are the public to suppose on reading such a statement, (if not put on their guard against this piece of Jesuitism,) but that the remaining 47,000 tons were taken up with

articles of no sort of value, or else were not occupied? Private traders pay too largely to the East India Company for freights, (notwithstanding the assertion of the Company that they have "always allotted tonnage at a rate of freight cheaper outward, as well as for the returns, than the Company themselves pay,") to suffer any part of their tonnage to be unoccupied. The meeting give us to understand that 63,000 tons are all that have been employed in the private trade beyond the Cape for the last six years, while 16,000 tons have afforded sufficient room for manufactures of every kind, including beer and wine, for the same period. But it behoves the public to bear in mind that these 16,000 tons went to India. This leads us to the questions, how were the remaining 47,000 tons disposed of? did they go to China, and in what did they consist?

What can be more weak or ridiculous than their arguments for retaining the India and China trade to the port of London. To give it publicity will be its best refutation. "That the articles exported to India and China are various but not extensive in any particular manufacture, and therefore require to be collected from every part of the kingdom to one concentrated point for exportation, with any rational prospect of advantage either to the manufacturer or exporter." The argument on the same subject which the East India Company urge, and which government will, no doubt, take into consideration, as affecting the revenue, is plausible, as is also that wherein it is attempted to be shewn—that the permission of a free trade to individuals to China, and to the various ports of the Peninsula and Asiatic Archipelago, will serve only to create disgust and animosities. These objections, however, I trust I shall be able to do away.

The meeting to which I have alluded, assure that the public are grossly deceived in the amount and importance of the export trade to India and China, and would wish it to be understood (they certainly infer as much) that, as it has hitherto been small, it never can be otherwise.—Here is another gratuitous assumption! The commercial public have never entertained the idea that the export has been great; on the contrary, in spite of the secrecy with which every thing connected with Indian commerce has been conducted, documents were always to be had, from which sufficiently good inferences

might be drawn by sagacious and interested lookers-on. No! these are the reflections that have obtruded themselves on the public mind. We find, that the export trade to India and China, has gradually increased for a long series of years, notwithstanding the numerous difficulties with which it has been beset. The Company has a most expensive commercial establishment to support; and, from the quality, size, and fitting-out of the ships in their employ, are constrained to pay enormous prices of freight, which even exclusive monopoly cannot bear up against. Indeed, one of the most intelligent of the India directors has lately told the board, that they must not expect to compete with individuals when the trade shall be thrown open. Yet, in spite of these drawbacks, and their avowal that they are losing money by the trade, they discover so much pertinacity in clinging to it, that it seems hard to deprive them of a trade, which, though managed in the most expensive and ruinous way, may still afford the Company handsome dividends, by keeping up the borrowing system. But this is no circumstance on which to be jocose. We not only see very clearly, that, as consumers, we now pay nearly double what we should pay for eastern products and manufactures, in the event of the trade being thrown open; and which, from the avowal of those concerned in it, is attended with loss to the Company; but we are called upon to loan, or rather to grant money to them (for payment is necessarily out of the question); thus imposing double duties on the public, in order that the United Company of Merchants may have such dividends, as nothing but a successful commerce would warrant.

It is but justice to the directors of the East-India Company to say, that, in the discharge of their trust to their constituents, no means have been left untouched by which the public could be put upon a wrong scent. They have also disputed every inch of the ground with government, although fighting in a sinking cause. On one side, the public are cautioned against new adventure, by adducing the black catalogue of commercial loss and disappointment in the Brazils and River Plate. On the other, government are called in to prevent the jealousies and animosities which licentious individuals cannot fail of creating in the minds of the great eastern family. In regard to the first, it need only be premised, that as the charter will not

expire till the year 1814, there will be sufficient time allowed for the merchants and manufacturers to send intelligent agents into those countries, for the purpose of ascertaining their resources, and nature of their manufactures, and by carrying with them samples of every thing of English manufacture, (particularly in light woollens, hardware, and jewellery,) lay the foundation of a permanent intercourse of mutual advantage. It also may very fairly be presumed, that the blind and fatal speculations to South America, will operate as a warning against similar conduct, rather than as examples to follow. The second argument is certainly a most foul libel on their countrymen. What! is it the characteristic of Englishmen to prey upon the weak and unprotected? Certainly not! Besides, to what period of our commerce shall we be referred for proof of this fell spirit in our countrymen? to the times of the Buccaneers, most probably! But the authors of such illiberal insinuations do not seem to be aware how much the argument goes against themselves. For, as the East-India Company are now the sole and undisputed lords of the vast peninsula of India, with its many and important insular neighbours, it follows, that, if they cannot cause their authority to be respected in those parts, where individuals are to be permitted to trade, they afford the best reasons for government taking the territorial power into their own hands. This, however, would be a consummation, which all thinking and constitutional Englishmen must deprecate. Very few reasons have yet been brought forward for the retention of the China trade, on its present footing; and therefore the assumption, that individuals will be lawless in their conduct, and the eastern nations (particularly the Chinese) of consequence, jealous, and vindictive, is considered as an argument of such overwhelming force, as to be always placed in "the imminent front."

It so happens, however, that these phantoms which the ingenuity of the Company has conjured up, must vanish before the solid arguments of experience. It is now about twenty-five years since the Americans first ventured to China, within which time they have carried on a most advantageous commerce with that empire. I have never heard that the Chinese discovered jealousy or resentment at the conduct of the Americans, during this intercourse; neither can it be proved

proved that the latter have behaved otherwise than orderly and circumspect; and yet it will not be contended, that the Americans are brought up in habits of implicit obedience. Judging from their political institutions, theorists believe, and practical men know, that the contrary is the case. But the reason of this uniformly quiet and peaceable demeanour was, that, though thirty American ships might be loading and unloading at once, at Whampoa, their's was individual exertion and individual interest. Not so with the crews of the Company's ships. The writer of these observations was in Canton in 1802, and was a frequent witness of the battles between the Company's sailors and the Chinese rabble. It was at that time the custom to send up about one hundred men at once from their ships, to have a day's recreation on shore, where they had not been many hours before the effects of samtchu, (a spirit distilled from rice) and confidence in their numbers and co-operation, uniformly induced them to become assailants. It was matter of astonishment to me to see so little blood shed on these occasions, and I could never account for it on any other ground than this, that, spite of intoxication and self-confidence, the sailors were constantly aware of the Chinese law, in that particular, "blood for blood." The Chinese would have much more reason to dread the hostility and plundering disposition of a Company's fleet, manned as some of them are with fifteen hundred, or two thousand, men, composed of the dregs and outcasts of all nations, if, in consequence of the arbitrary conduct and exactions of the Hoappoo, (comptroller of the customs,) and all means of redress being shut out, the Company's servants in Canton should be so rash as to call this species of force into action. The Chinese cannot be insensible to the vast increase of the company's territory in the East, whose advanced posts are now at their very threshold. They would never consent that the English should garrison Macao. In our future commercial relations with that empire, government need only send out a clever and intelligent man, in the capacity of consul, clothed with equal powers to those vested by the Company in their supra-cargoes, to insure the good order and regular conduct of British shipping, coming, as they would, from all parts of the empire, and without any other cord of union, but that of being fellow-countrymen.

If parliament should confirm the arrangement of the late ministry, with the East-India Company, that the only boon to be granted to the British public, shall be the permission to trade with the countries under the Company's control; that London shall be the sole emporium, and that all the eastern cargoes shall be deposited in the Company's warehouses, shall be subject to their charges, their regulations, and their delays; then it will be most clear, that, to obtain such a boon, the public would be in their own wrong. Of all the immense countries whose shores are washed by the Indian Ocean, I do not hesitate to say, that, with the exception of the northern provinces of India, none afford such scanty outlets for our manufactures, as those over which the Company bears sway. Such is the climate, and such are the superstitions of the Peninsula, that our manufactures will not find any greatly increased vent amongst the mass of its population. Much will depend upon the increase of the white and mixed population, whose habits will necessarily be, in a great measure, European. Still, under the fetters of monopoly, the exports to India increase, which can, I think, only be attributed to the constant increase of the white and mixed population.

The trade with China, in the event of its becoming free and unshackled, will be of greater consequence to this country, than all the trade to the other parts of the East. It need not be told, that the population of that empire is immense, and that so intensely cold are the winters of their northern provinces, that not only woollens, but furs, are constantly worn by the middling and higher classes, during that period. Even in Canton, such are the vicissitudes of heat and cold, in the winter months, that English woollens constitute a part of the dress of the same classes, during their mornings and evenings. Our exports to that country have gradually increased. They consist (besides the gross articles of lead, iron, copper, and tin, in immense quantities,) of light woollens, such as queen's cloths, long ells, kerseymeres, and serges; of worsted stuffs, of different kinds of hardwares, clocks and watches of the most expensive kind, and jewellery. The Nottingham lace-manufactures would probably become a valuable branch of commerce. China does not afford a market for a great variety of English manufactures. The costume of the Chinese being peculiar to themselves, they

want not our silks, linens, hosiery, boots, shoes, hats, &c. &c. It is true, that such articles (except silks) have been, and are still, taken thither by individuals; but they look for a market for them, amongst those Europeans and Americans, who may happen to be in Canton. I remember purchasing several articles of English clothing from a servant of the Company's supra-cargoes, who had a shop well stocked with such goods, besides wines and liquors of all sorts.

The great revenue that government draws from the single article of tea, would most probably be increased one-third in amount, by the Chinese trade being thrown open, though the duties should remain as they are. Throughout the great towns of the United States, the same article in tea, (the best Hyson) that sells for fourteen shillings in the grocers' shops in England, is to be bought at from five shillings to five shillings and sixpence; and the inferior teas in the same proportion. England can now, (thanks to her unqualified sovereignty at sea) navigate the ocean, though a belligerent, as cheaply as America, a neutral. The great reduction in the prices of Chinese products and manufactures, consequent on the great cheapness of individual economy and enterprize, would necessarily occasion an increased demand for teas, though it be very great in the present state of the trade. The cheapness of the article would, in some measure, do away the temptation to smuggling. The leading articles of export from China, are silks (raw and manufactured) teas, nankeens, porcelain, and sugar. In this latter article, all Europe might be furnished with an abundant supply from Canton, Batavia, and Calcutta, at half the price which it costs in the West Indies; and thus the abominable system of West-India slavery, and colonization, might be finally put a stop to; and the wide waste of human life, consequent on those pernicious climates, in a great measure obviated. It is but fair, however, to state, that the sugars in the East are by no means equal in quality to those raised in the West Indies.

Unfettered by monopoly, the Americans undersell us on the Continent in most articles of foreign produce; and from one branch of trade, connected with China, they have completely rooted us out. I allude to the fur trade, on the north-west coast of America. It is rue, that the woollens and hardwares, requisite for the ir trade, are drawn from

this country; and so far we participate in the advantages of the trade. No wonder that the English merchants should give up this trade, for how is it possible that they should conduct it profitably, since their skins must be sold by the Company's servants in Canton, and the voyage there ended. The Americans, on the contrary, vest the produce of their furs in the products and manufactures of China; and afterwards find a vent for them, either in their own markets or those of Europe.

Let these unnatural restrictions on English commerce be done away, and the vast Pacific Ocean would be worth exploring. Such are our relations with Spain, and such the mental state of the population of Spanish America, that we might soon expect to visit their whole west coast, from Valdivia, to San Francisco, with our manufactures. Thus, with their dollars in exchange for our manufactures, with the furs of the North-west coast of America for our woollens, and the sandal and other precious woods and pearls of the South-sea Islands, we should have wherewithal to procure, in Canton, cargoes adapted to the home trade.

A. B.

London, June 8, 1812.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ON SUICIDE.

IN the Extracts from the Portfolio of a Man of Letters for April, are several historical anecdotes tending to shew that Suicide, in some former periods, instead of being deemed criminal and disgraceful, as at present, was viewed with a certain degree of respect and admiration.

As self-murder is attended with loss to society, it is proper that it should be accounted a crime in law; and as it is murder, a thing in itself savage and shocking, it ought, among Christians and all civilized people, as much as possible, to be discouraged, and held in abhorrence. Notwithstanding these proper considerations, instead of viewing this action with the detestation which we always feel when reflecting on a crime; pity, mixed sometimes with a degree of respect, is yet often the prevailing sentiment.

Some have censured the practice of punishing suicide with marks of disgrace, as the feeling of such punishment can be imparted to the relatives only, who, it may be supposed, have already suffered sufficiently. But it ought to be considered,

dered, that the intention of law in punishing crimes is never vindictive, but as a warning to deter others from similar practices. In Athens, when this crime became alarmingly frequent, it was effectually suppressed by dragging the body of the deceased ignominiously through the public streets.*

In ancient Rome, suicide was viewed with such high admiration, that several modern writers have dignified it with the name of a *Roman death*. It must be confessed, that, in certain circumstances, this crime assumes such an appearance of heroism and magnanimity, that we can hardly refrain from joining in the generous sentiments of Pope, in his elegy on the death of an unfortunate young lady, who perished by her own hands:

Is there no bright reversion in the sky,
For those who greatly think, and bravely die?

It ought, however, to be allowed as an apology for certain noted suicides among the Romans, that, as all the civilized world was under their dominion, they had not, as at present, any independent country to fly to for refuge, but must purchase life by the meanest submissions; and, generally, after having been exposed a spectacle of triumph to their enemies, certain death was the prospect. Among the most remarkable of those who preferred death to a disgraceful existence, the classical reader will be familiar with the celebrated names of Porcia and Cleopatra, Cato and Brutus.

Among savages this crime is little known. Their coarse and unreflecting minds are not susceptible of such keen sensibility as to harbour thoughts that would drive to self-destruction. Their comforts too are so rude and so few, that the deprivation of them has not the effect to overwhelm with despair.

* "The Chinese may certainly be considered among the most timid people on the face of the earth. Yet there is perhaps no country where acts of suicide occur more frequently than in China, among the women as well as the men; such acts, being marked with no disgrace, are held in no abhorrence. The government, indeed, should seem to hold out encouragement to suicide, by a very common practice of mitigating the sentence of death, in allowing the criminal to be his own executioner. The late viceroy of Canton, about two years ago, put an end to his life by swallowing his stone snuff bottle, which stuck in the œsophagus, and he died in excruciating torments."—*Barrow's Travels in China*.

England is noted among European nations for frequency of suicide. All continental philosophers and travellers remark this as a most distinguishing national characteristic; and it has not been controverted by the English themselves. For this remark, it must be acknowledged, there are some grounds. Melancholy actual proofs of it, indeed, too often occur. The various comforts of life in England, it may be safely affirmed, are of a higher nature, and dearer to the possessor, than in any other country; the deprivation of them, consequently, on a people of thoughtful sensibility, and possessing too the highest pride and resolution, might naturally be supposed sometimes to operate with a fatal effect. In reflecting on the English character in other points of view, different inferences may be made. French writers, from whom the accusation chiefly comes, ought to be reminded that one of their common-place observations is, that we are also a cold, sedate, phlegmatic, people; qualities, surely, which do not prompt to desperate deeds; and it ought to be retorted upon them, that from their own well-known violent impetuous dispositions, such things may with better reason be expected. Accordingly, I have suspected that suicide is as frequent, at least, in France as in England; and that we are under some degree of illusion on this subject, from the humanity of our journalists, who sympathize with the sufferings of the meanest individual, and blazon them abroad in their pages; whereas French pride views them in silence with supercilious brutal contempt, as matters not worthy of public interest; instances of suicide among officers of rank have lately been commemorated by their journalists with little sensibility. It ought also to be remarked that a proportion of the suicides in this country have been foreigners. It is but a few weeks ago that three French prisoners condemned for fabricating bank-notes, made a most desperate attempt to destroy themselves; two of them, in Winchester goal, had almost succeeded by opening their veins with a nail; and another named Roche, with another instrument, but with equal desperation, made the same attempt. In order to arrive at the truth, and, if possible, to wipe off this disgrace from our country, I subjoin a series at two late different periods, of the number of suicides in London, which give an average of about 25 annually. If in Paris, where the inhabitants are about

about one-half those of London, 12 suicides annually occur, I should no longer reckon England as distinguished and notorious for this crime. I do not, however, know whether such a register be kept at Paris; the learned gentleman who conducts the article referred to above, from which this speculation originated, whose information appears to be very extensive, will likely be able to satisfy us in this particular.

Suicides.		Suicides.
1791 — 26		1796 — 23
1792 — 31		1805 — 19
1793 — 31		1806 — 31
1794 — 14		1808 — 36
1795 — 16		

Bedford-row, May 4, 1812. W.N.

For the Monthly Magazine.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO ENGLISH SYNONYMY.

Attention—Exactness—Vigilance.

WE are attentive when we look to what we are about; exact, when we look to it according to some preconceived idea of perfection; vigilant, when we look to it with vivacity and zeal. Attention requires presence of mind; exactness, precision; and vigilance, wariness.

Attribute—Impute.

Both these terms express laying a thing to another; but to attribute is to assign mere causation, and to impute is to assign evil causation. You attribute a work to an author of which you merely refer the composition to him. You impute an epigram, or a libel, to an author, when you attribute it to him as a demerit.

Hasty—Passionate.

Hastiness describes a tendency to the pantomime which indicates passion: passion describes the mental emotion which accompanies hastiness. The hasty man and the passionate man are soon excited to anger; the first is apt to lift his hand; the second to be over-zealous during his indignation. We should be on our guard with hasty people. We should have patience with the passionate, and give them time to cool. He is hasty who wants command of body, he is passionate, who wants command of mind.

Bequeath—Devise.

Whatever a man gives away in his will he bequeaths; but he devises only that of which he orders the partition. To devise (*diviser*) is to divide by will. If derived from *deviser* (*sermonicari*) it is to make a nuncupatory will.

Dr. Trusler gives a different account

of these words, and says that we devise land and bequeath goods. Is the lawyer, or the etymologist, to decide this question of propriety? Or, rather, is the etymon ascertained?

To Decline—To Decay.

To decline (*declinare*) is to *lean aside*, and to decay (*dechoir*) is to *fall-off*. Decline is preparatory to decay. The prop declines when it bends, and decays when it rots. In metaphor a like relation is preserved: Gibbon, who details the progressive debility of the Roman empire, writes on its decline; and Montesquieu, in sketching its very dissolution, animadverts on its decay.

Decadency—Decay.

Decadency, though authorised by Johnson, is seldom employed; but it may be distinguished from decay, in that it does not include ideas of putrescence. The decay of cheese, not the decadency. Of a cadaverous man the decay, of a paralytic man the decadency, is sensible.

To Prevent—To Hinder.

To prevent is to impede by *going before*, and to hinder is to impede by *going behind*. I prevent your reading the Tales of Yore, if I get the book first at the circulating-library: I hinder your reading them if I snuff out the candle while you have the book in your hand. We prevent what is unbegun, we hinder what is unfinished. The partnership should have been prevented, the consequent ruin can no longer be hindered.

Correct—Exact.

Correctness applies to the style, exactness to the matter. He is a correct writer, who attends to the laws of grammar and the usages of language; he is an exact writer, who attends to truth of fact and precision of idea. You must correct this phrase to make the statement exact.

Incident—Accident—Event—Casualty.

Whatever happens, whether by chance or by design, may be called an incident. Accident excludes the idea of design, and event excludes the idea of chance. An event is more important than an accident; and it describes the catastrophe rather than the progress. A casualty is an unwelcome accident; being a law-term, it suggests the idea of those accidents for which a deodand is inflicted or a coroner invoked.

To Part—To Separate—To Divide—To Sunder.

To part is to pull in pieces, to separate is to distance what was parted, and

to divide is to allot what was separated ; to sunder is to detach an inferior from a superior portion. We part what was whole, we separate what was contiguous, we divide what was joined, and we sunder what was comprehended.

When both the chiefs are sunder'd from the fight.
DRYDEN.

Cosmogony—Cosmography—Cosmology.

Cosmogony treats of the birth, cosmography of the description, and cosmology of the theory of the world (*κοσμος*). Cosmogony applies only to the beginning (*γενη*), cosmography only to the actual state (*γραφω*), but cosmology (*λογος*), to the doctrine of all possible conditions of the earth.

A Pair—A Couple—A Brace.

A pair is two united by nature (*par*), a couple by an occasional chain (*copula*), and a brace by a noose, or tie. A pair of swans. A couple of hounds. A brace of partridges. A pair is male and female; a couple, two accidental companions; a brace, tied together by the sportsman. He keeps a pair of pheasants in the hen-roost. We saw a couple of pheasants feeding on the bank. You shot a brace of pheasants. This brace of pheasants is a beautiful pair; the other is a vile couple of hens, meagre and mangled. A pair of gloves; a couple of right-hand gloves.

Complicated—Implicated.

Complicated means *folded together*, and implicated means *folded into*. Affairs are complicated which are mixt, and are implicated, which are entangled with each other. During every tumult many curious loiterers are rather complicated than implicated in the riot. In a complicated conspiracy all the persons implicated are not guilty of the same offence.

Grave—Serious.

Grave and serious differ as heavy and slow. He is grave who appears weighed down with care; he is serious whose actions succeed each other with deliberate solemnity. The grave man smiles not; the serious man dances not. Some are grave from decorum, and some are serious from stupidity. Wisdom will make a man grave, and religion will make him serious. A judge should be grave, a preacher serious. Gravity is opposed to levity; and seriousness to frivolity. Grave describes an exterior phenomenon: serious includes more of interior disposition. I am grave, when

I do not laugh; I am serious, when I am not in joke.

Posture—Attitude.

Posture and attitude both describe the visible disposition of the limbs; posture (*positura*) relates to their position merely; attitude (*aptitudo*) to the purpose of their position. Posture is attitude without an object; and attitude is expressive posture. A negligent posture. The attitude of admiration. Those foreign teachers of attitudes are mere posture-masters. Painters must study gesture in active nature; the attitude dictated to a model soon sinks into an unmeaning posture.

To Review—To Criticize—To Censure.

To review a work is to overlook it for the purpose of giving some account of its contents. A reviewal may be a mere analysis without any commentary. To criticize is to appreciate, to give a motived judgment, whether favorable or unfavorable. To censure is to pass a sentence of blame. An author wishes to be reviewed with attention, criticized with taste, and censured with moderation.

Odor—Smell.

An odor is the emanation which affects the organ of sense; a smell is the action of that emanation on the sense. Odor belongs to the body which supplies, smell to the body which receives, the impression. Odors may exhale unsmelt; as when a flower wastes its sweetness on the desert air: and there are diseased states of the olfactory nerves, in which smells are excited independent of odors from without. Odor is to the sense of smelling, what light is to the sense of seeing. The civet-cat has a stronger odor, but a weaker smell, than other cats.

Odor is a newer word in English than smell, which originally served for both: hence, in the older writers, these words are often confounded and misapplied. Of inodorous bodies it is still common to say, they have no smell, instead of saying, they have no odor. Strong and disagreeable odors are called smells; their action on the sense is at once the prominent idea. Perfumes are called odors, and not smells, by the perceiver: their origin is at once the prominent idea.

The sense of smelling is called the smell, and so is any one of its perceptions: in like manner the word *sight* is used for the sense of seeing, and for the thing

thing seen. These are imperfections in language, which retard the progress of ideology: an easy remedy would be to say, the smelling, the seeing, when the sense is designated, as we already say, the hearing.

Odorous—Odoriferous.

Odorous means *having odor*; odoriferous means *scattering odor*. Flowers are most odoriferous in wettish air; they are probably most odorous during sunshine. *Le corps odoriférant est naturellement très odorant.*—Roubaud.

Contentment—Satisfaction.

Contentment is the sufficiency which prevents desire, and satisfaction the sufficiency which gratifies it. He is content who holds enough, *con* and *tenere*, he is satisfied who gets enough, *satis* and *facere*. You are content with what you have, and satisfied with what you obtain. Passion pursues satisfaction; indolence invites to contentment.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS frigorific mixtures have been discovered which produce a degree of cold greatly below the freezing point, I wish to be informed whether ice-creams might be made at any time, by means of them, if a sufficient quantity of the mixture were to be enclosed in a vessel, having a place in the centre to put in the cream that is to be frozen; and, if the frigorific mixture were securely fastened in the vessel, would it not serve to make ice-creams for years, and therefore be cheaper than the present method, which is not accessible, at all times of the year, to most individuals.

M.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

A“READER” who appears to have been much disappointed in a receipt he has obtained, for extemporaneously regaling himself with aromatic vinegar, and who wishes for certain information on this head, may feel assured that by pouring a small quantity of concentrated sulphuric acid on the acetat of copper (or common verdigris), the acetic acid will be plentifully disengaged; and, if kept from the atmosphere, will preserve its pungency for some time. And, if he should feel inclined to pursue the experiment further, he may, by distillation, at a moderate heat, procure the acetic acid very pure from the compound, which, when scented with an odo-

riferous oil, may not prove an unpleasant substitute for the real “Henry’s.”

In the Magazine for April last, I remarked, that, in some observations on the great quantity of timber about to be felled in Gloucestershire, and some adjoining counties, great part of which were maidens, it was stated that maiden timber was, “that which had not attained its full maturity.” Now I think it but fair to state, for the information of a few who might be misled by that assertion, that a maiden tree is only understood to signify one which has never been polled or lopped; and never is, in a purchase, or sale of timber, or otherwise in common use, applied with any relation to age or growth.

H. F. C.

Banwell, Somersetshire,

June 18, 1812.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

WITH reference to the plans of your correspondents for preserving the lives of seamen, suppose there was quilted in the jackets of sailors, about the collar and neck, between the outside and the lining, a quantity of cork-shavings or chippings, (such as may be had at the cork-cutters,) or as a belt, a considerable breadth across the back and shoulders, then principally omitted under the arms, and resumed over the chest and stomach, yet not so much as to create inconvenience. It appears to me that sufficient might be inserted to give a man time to exert himself, or so far assist as to prevent drowning. The large quantity of cloth now quilted about the neck and shoulders of coats, shew that much could be worn without inconvenience. The slings might also afford a place for a small portion to assist, and probably the band of the trowsers. What I would infer is, that every part of the usual dress of the sailor should be made with a view of preserving his life, in case of accident; for, exclusive of those who, in consequence of engagements with the enemy, are placed in great danger, numbers are frequently precipitated into the watery element, by the sudden heeling of the ship, the breaking of yards and masts, and a variety of other accidents; and, if so much cork could be commodiously worked into the ordinary dress, as would give them an opportunity of recovering themselves, and, using their own exertions, it would certainly preserve many valuable lives.

G.

Bristol, June 8, 1812.

To

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

PERMIT me to offer a few brief remarks on Mr. De Luc's endeavour to reconcile the Mosaic account of the Creation, with "the Organic Remains of a Former World," by supposing that the word "Day," in Scripture, means an indefinite period of time, and is not to be considered in the common acceptation of the word, as comprising a space of twenty-four hours. Now, Sir, let us attentively peruse the first chapter of Genesis, in order to see how far Mr. De Luc is right in his conjectures; in the fifth verse, (unfortunately for that gentleman's theory) we read, "And God called the light day, and the darkness he called night; and the evening and the morning were the first day."—In the sixteenth verse we read, "And God made two great lights; the greater light to rule the day, and the lesser light to rule the night: He made the stars also." Provided we admit Mr. De Luc's opinion, it must evidently appear that this planet called the earth must have existed many ages prior to the creation of the Sun; a supposition that will not be entertained by any of common understanding; and moreover we are to conclude, that all the fixed stars are but in a juvenile state compared with the age of the globe we inhabit; an idea that must be equally exploded by every person who has the least acquaintance with astronomy. If, however, any thing further is wanting to prove that the word "Day" in Genesis really means an interval of twenty-four hours, and not a lapse of ages, according to Mr. De Luc's theory, let us refer to the 20th chapter of Exodus, verses 8, 9, 10, and 11. "Remember the Sabbath-day to keep it holy. Six days shalt thou labour and do all thy work: but the seventh day is the Sabbath of the Lord thy God: in it thou shalt not do any work, thou, nor thy son, nor thy daughter, nor thy man-servant, nor thy maid-servant, nor thy cattle, nor the stranger that is within thy gates; for in six days the Lord made heaven and earth, the sea, and all that in them is, and rested the seventh day: wherefore the Lord blessed the Sabbath-day and hallowed it." Before, therefore, Mr. De Luc can establish his hypothesis, it is incumbent on him to explain satisfactorily the meaning of the fourth commandment, consistent with those principles,—which I conceive to be no easy task.

Woburn, E. T. PILGRIM.
June 22, 1812.

MONTHLY MAG. No. 230.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

TO prevent farther imposition on the public by recommendation of rice-bread, I have no doubt you will immediately insert the following correct statement respecting it.

In consequence of what is inserted in page 411 of your last Magazine, by Mr. Johnes, dated Hafod, the experiment was fairly and correctly made in my family, under my immediate inspection; viz. to 15lb. of flour, 3lb. of rice, boiled to a jelly, was added, with the usual quantity of yeast, and kneaded up into dough; which, however, proved so soft (although the rice could not be boiled dryer without burning, and not a drop of water was added,) that, merely to render it of sufficient consistence to form into loaves, 17½lb. more of flour was obliged to be added. This was well kneaded, and, after being baked in the oven in the very best manner possible, produced forty-two pounds and a half of bread only, or ten quartern loaves; although, according to Mr. Johnes' assertion, it ought to have produced twenty quartern loaves.

The expence was as follows with the rice, and also in general use with flour:

1st. With rice, 3lb. cost 1s. 7½d. or 6½d. per lb.; flour 2 pecks and nearly ¼ of a peck, (within a few ounces, which may be allowed for water,) at 5s. 4d. per peck, and 2d. added for the quarter of a peck, being = 12s. 6d.; yeast 3d.; wood to heat the oven, as it was baked at home, 6d.; amounting in the whole to 14s. 10½d. The bread was as good as any rice bread ever was, or could possibly be made.

2d. The same quantity of bread made with flour, without rice, would cost as follows: 2½ pecks of flour, at 5s. 4d. is 13s. 4d.; yeast 3d.; wood for the oven 6d.; being in the whole = 14s. 1d.; which is 9½d. less than the same quantity and weight of bread made with rice; and, to a moral certainty, that made of flour alone is by far the most wholesome.

Thus, instead of saving, it is paying dearer for an inferior, and certainly a more improper, article of food.

All this having been done most correctly under my due inspection, I can substantiate this statement upon oath, as well as four persons more who carefully performed and attended to it; and, I defy any of them, who make the assertion of rice adding to the weight, and

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diminishing the expence of bread, to make good or prove their assertions, by actual experiment. No doubt their intentions are well meant, but, to a moral certainty, they have been deceived by their servants, or those in whom they confided; and, to prevent a continuance of this notorious, but general, deception, you will render great service to the public by communicating the above.

Let any person make use of their reason and reflection, and consider whether it can be possible for 3lb. of rice alone to add 4½lb. in weight, as Mr. Johnes has asserted; or, in fact, can it be possible that 3lb. of rice is of as much weight as 4½lb. of flour? the very idea is absurd; for the additional weight of bread, beyond that of the flour of which it is made, proceeds from the yeast and water added to it, and requiring the very same quantity of moisture in both.

A still stronger objection to it is—its unwholesomeness.

It is well known that rice possesses such a drying quality, as not only to produce extreme costiveness, but to cause the negroes fed entirely upon it to become blind in South Carolina; therefore it cannot be fit for general use in this country.

Further, I beg leave to state the effects of this bread upon myself, which, indeed, I did not expect from so small a quantity of rice mixed with so large a proportion of flour, and baked into the very best bread that could possibly be made of it; viz. as follows: I ate freely of it hot, with butter for tea; and afterwards, hot also, with cold milk for supper, with several lettuces, (which might be expected to counteract that drying quality;) the consequence however was, to prevent me from passing the usual quantity of water during the night; next morning I ate of it freely, in bread and butter cold, with tea for breakfast, and it produced extreme sickness, during six hours afterwards, followed with constipation.

F. S. S.

Billericay, June 7th, 1812.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.
SIR,

IN answer to Mr. De Luc's laboured and perplexed Geological Theory, in his reply to Common Sense, the following statement is at your service, which evidently accounts for, and clearly reconciles to our understanding, every extraordinary appearance mentioned by Mr.

Parkinson and others, on the same interesting subject.

That there have been many and mighty changes in all the planets and celestial bodies, particularly in this earth, is most evident,—and produced by causes natural and known, particularly from a collision of a comet with a planet, which must produce overwhelming and tremendous consequences, the most obvious of which are, the dreadful effect of such a shock upon the earth; the axis and motion of rotation changed; the snow and ice of the polar regions dissolving on the equator; and the burning equator becoming the frigid poles; the waters abandon their ancient position, and precipitate themselves towards the new equator; the greatest part of men and animated nature, as well as vegetables, drowned in an universal deluge, or destroyed by the violence of the concussion given to this globe, the strata of which are thus thrown into general and promiscuous confusion, and vegetation destroyed; while species of animals, as well as of vegetative nature, are entirely demolished and lost; * all the monuments of human industry reversed; and the whole face and surface of this globe, and even far below the surface, changed.

Such are the dreadful disasters which the contact of a comet would produce upon the earth. Thus we see, why the ocean has abandoned the highest mountains, on which it has left incontestable marks of its former abode. We see why the animals and plants of the South may have existed in what are now the climates of the North, where their relics and impressions are still to be found. Lastly, this explains the short period of the existence of this state of the moral world, whose earliest monuments do not exceed a few thousand years.

The human race, reduced to a few individuals, in the most deplorable condition, occupied only with the immediate care of their own subsistence, must necessarily have lost the remembrance of all science, and of every art; and, when the progress of civilization has again created new wants, every thing is to be discovered, begun, and done anew, as if mankind were then just placed upon the earth.

* This is farther confirmed by the second article under the head of Russia, in page 467 of your last volume—besides thousands of instances and proofs more in every part of this globe.

How often this may have already occurred it is impossible even to form a conjecture; but that it has happened is most evident.

And this reconciles to our understanding all these late strange discoveries, and extraordinary appearances of different kinds, on and under the surface of the earth, that can in no other way be accounted for.

Such dreadful events and tremendous overwhelming catastrophes must have been construed into new creations, which, in truth and fact, were not so, and cannot be; yet may possibly recur in the regular progressive chain of celestial natural events, perhaps every 20 or 30,000 years. Compared, however, with infinite time, it is less than of yesterday, and sets every idea of limited dates at defiance.

SIMPLEX.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS your Magazine has long been the most extensive channel by which to receive or impart literary intelligence, I beg leave, as an amateur of the Art of Stenography, to solicit, from any of your correspondents, information relative to the following writers or authors on that art.

Who is *Barnaby*? I do not meet with such a name in any other list than Dr. Mavor's. Should it not be *Barmby*, who published a work without date, entitled, "Short-hand unmasked." Neither do I meet with the names of *Blandemore* and *Soare* in any other list. *Blosset's* name is first inserted in Angell's Account of Short-hand Writers. *Cross* is first mentioned by Lyle, but has not Dr. Mavor continued the name in error; for, after a long and diligent search, I can find no system by such a person?—may not Lyle have been misled by this title, "The Taghmicall Art, or the Art of expounding the Scripture by the Points, usually called Accents, by Walter Cross, 1698." From Lyle also, I perceive, Dr. Mavor has transferred the names of *Ewen*, *Facey*, *Labourer*, *Ridpath*, and *Webster*, the last of which I take, at present, to be another inadvertence of Lyle, as I have met with a work entitled, "Studies of Youth at the Writing School, by Wm. Webster, 1738," which is nothing more than a grammar of the English language. *Bryant* is mentioned as an author in Williamson's Appendix, and I have heard of such a name as *Lloyd*; but these two last are not given by Mavor.

June 2, 1812.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I AM obliged to "A Man of Letters" for his attention to my wish. My satisfaction would have been greater had he made a minuter reference to the *Allgemeine Literatur-Zeitung*, or had he quoted more largely from this work, which, at present, I have no opportunity of consulting.

Not one of the reasons which he produces from the German critic, for considering the *μαρτυρος* as a *cinædus*, appears to be valid. The two first, "A Man of Letters" acknowledges to be destitute of force. Indeed, if stress were laid on the mere term *μαρτυρος*, the argument would prove nothing, by proving too much; since the *Roman soldiers* are spoken of in the same verse under the denomination *μαρτυροι*, their appropriate title! My authorities are Grotius, Rosenmüller and Schleusner, and the writers whom he quotes. And, certainly, evidence is wanting that the detestable vice in question distinguished the Jews resident in Palestine.

"A Man of Letters" would hardly have conceived that "the habiliment of the individual" denotes more than the facts of his having retired to rest and hastily risen from it, had he reflected on the scene, the hour, and the circumstances of this transaction, or adverted to that relation and qualified meaning which the adjective *γυμνος* frequently bears, not only in the LXX and in the New Testament, but further in classical Greek authors.

With regard to the alleged "free behaviour" of the young men, on which your correspondent seems disposed to place the whole strength of his cause, I confess that I cannot discover any other freedom than *what soldiers would naturally use in endeavouring to seize an imagined accomplice of a person just before arrested as a reputed malefactor*.

Lardner, (Works, vol. vi. 103,) having cited the verses, adds, "A particular, in no other evangelist, yet very fitly taken notice of, as intimating the usual noise and disturbance when a man is taken up in the night-time as a malefactor, and is carried before a magistrate. By the noise of the people passing along, that young person was excited to come hastily out of the house where he was, to inquire what was the matter. Mr. Le Clerc, in his French Testament, has an useful note upon this place. He observes the natural simplicity of the evangelists' narration, which, as he justly says, confirms the truth of their history."

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To

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,
ALTHOUGH much has been said on the common subject of Benefit Societies, yet, as no reform has taken place in consequence, I was pleased to see the subject resumed in your Number for May last. The scheme there proposed, of a voluntary parochial Benefit Society, is the very thing that is wanted, it is altogether feasible, and cannot but be productive of the best effects. I agree with the writer, that, from the great and universal propensity of the nation, to enter into these societies, if proper security were provided, the one half of the applications for parish charity might be prevented; and where, as has been observed, can we more naturally look for such security, than from the parish itself. Whose interest is it, or whose business is it, more properly to be guarantees of such a Benefit Society, than the legal guardians of the poor? By which measure, not only security would be procured, but dignity and consequence at the same time conferred upon them. The thought is so natural and obvious, that I wonder it has not long ago been practised. I do sincerely wish, that humane public-spirited gentlemen would immediately take the proposal into their serious consideration, and put it in effect. By so doing, they would infallibly lower the poor-rates, do the greatest favor to the poor and the middling classes; and, in fine, perform the utmost possible good with the least trouble. It is evident, that no risque could accrue to the parish guarantees, (who must also perform the office of curators and legislators;) for the scheme would be so devised as to render that impossible.

I confess, that private as well as public considerations have caused me to enter with some warmth into this affair. An aged relation of mine was so much reduced in his worldly circumstances, that he had no other prospect of escape from the disgrace of a workhouse, but the allowance of a Benefit Society. He became at last unable to pay his monthly contribution, and, from pity to an unfortunate, but respectable, man, I have for two years done it for him; judge what must have been my disappointment, when I was informed last week that the society was dissolved.

London, June 3, 1812. MERCATOR.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,
I HAVE read with some interest in your instructive Miscellany for April,

observations on the various hardships of law, its useless protraction, and unreasonable expence, by W. N. I had hitherto thought, that these vexatious circumstances were unavoidable; but, having reflected a good deal on what that gentleman has said, I cannot but be of opinion with him, *that a thorough reformation in the practice of law is much wanted*, and that all civil cases might be reduced to the same simplicity, and brought within the same compass, as criminal ones, not only without danger, but with the greatest advantage and safety to the subject.

I give the more attention to W. N.'s remark, as they are the result of a fair and dispassionate view of the subject, not dictated by any spleen or animosity against law or lawyers, never having personally experienced any of its evils. I should be very well pleased to be able to boast, I shall not say of his prudence, but of his good fortune; for, although I view the law with as much terror as he can possibly do, yet the utmost prudence cannot at all times avoid it, the most cautious man cannot avoid being dragged into its vortex; and I lament to say, from my own experience, that there is no state in human affairs in which one is subjected to such varied uneasiness.

That law may be stript of all its horrors, appears to me to be by no means impossible. So much did I feel myself interested in your notion, that I seriously questioned a lawyer of whom I have a good opinion, whether he thought it was absolutely necessary that trials respecting civil matters should be clogged with greater embarrassments, and attended with a hundred times the expence of criminal trials; whether a greater degree of caution and ceremony was needed in passing sentence on a man's property than on his life. Doubts and difficulties must be equally incident to the one as well as the other; yet in the least important matter it is found necessary sometimes to pause for years, while the other can always be dispatched in a few hours. To this I obtained no other answer, than that such was the practice. But why, I asked, are you so inconsistent in your practice, as to decide controversies about small sums in a summary manner, where the same attention to justice is requisite, and the difficulties attending them must be exactly the same as about those of the highest value; I cannot conceive any other reason, than the fear that the learned useless perplexities of law be done away, and the trade itself almost annihilated.

annihilated. You are speaking, says my friend, of courts of conscience, where in small matters reference is made to the oath of the plaintiff. This appeared to me altogether unsatisfactory; for certainly, oaths are admitted in all courts, when proper and necessary; and in no court, whether called of conscience or not, will an oath be taken contrary to the documented evidence of facts. I wish some of your law-readers would attempt a solution of these difficulties, not in the narrow professional style, but on philosophical principles. If this cannot be done, I must conclude, that all the perplexing hardships of law are factitious; and ought, without any dread of the consequences, to be swept away as the accumulated lumber of ages. All legal disputes might then be settled to the unspeakable advantage of society, at one, or at most two, short unexpensive hearings, as at present at Guildhall and Fullwood's-rents. What a blessed era! A golden age! Not only relieved from the torture, the distraction of suspense, but sure at the worst of not being ruined by unknown expences. S. P.

Cold-bath Square, May 1, 1812.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOUR Correspondent Ignoramus inquires, (vol. xxiii. p. 133,) what is the difference between the terminations *er* and *ist*; of which he instances the use in the words *dissenter*, *philosopher*, and in the words *methodist*, *deist*.

The inflection *er* is of Saxon origin, and is a grammatical abbreviation of *herr* (*dominus*), which in all the Gothic dialects is employed to designate any male agent. Thus *baker* is he who bakes, and *thinker* he who thinks. This formative syllable is become so completely English; that it can be attached at pleasure to any English verb, whether of Saxon or Latin derivation. Thus, a *dissenter* is he who dissents.

But the word *philosopher* is impurely formed; the verb being *to philosophize*, we ought to have formed the word *philosophizer*. Where no verb pre-exists, this formative syllable cannot be correctly attached: although usage has consecrated some words so coined.

The ending *ist* is of Greek origin, and probably signifies *stander*; it has attained in Greek much the same office as the Gothic *herr*; thus, from *agony*, struggle, comes *agonist*, a struggler, or wrestler. But this ending is not be-

come completely English; and can only be attached in our tongue to words of Greek derivation, or to words defining the subdivisions of philosophy, which the Latins, in their language, (where the syllable was naturalized) would have formed.

The words *methodist*, *philosophist*, *catholicist*, and the words *deist*, *materialist*, *mortalist*, are therefore defensible words; although *dissentist* would not be so.

The formative syllable *ism*, among the continental historians of philosophy, is regularly employed to denominate a system of opinion. Thus *materialism* is the name given to the system of those who teach that every thing is material; *mortalism* is the name given to the system of those who teach that the soul is mortal; *pietism* is the name given to the system of those who teach that merit consists in devotional feeling; and *galvanism* to the system of Galvani. When a system has been so denominated, the professors of that system are called *ists*; *materialists*, *mortalists*, *pietists*, *galvanists*. The system of the French *philosophes* came, through this analogy, to the name of *philosophism*, and its professors to the name of *philosophists*.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

ALL attempts, either to prevent or destroy effectually the insect, commonly denominated the Turnip Fly, have hitherto been abortive. The fallacy of every plan, as yet suggested, is lamentably proved by the disappointment of each successive year. The expence and the anxiety attending these endeavours, and the enormous losses which the cultivators of turnips have sustained from the depredations of this enemy to vegetation, are real national evils.

This plant has now been cultivated in England for near two centuries; and, during the whole space, authors have complained of the fly, as the most formidable foe to its prosperity. In proportion as the value of this root is esteemed and encouraged, the more is the necessity for some efficacious remedy felt, and its want deplored. The mischief is assuredly extending; and all the ingenuity of man has been in vain exerted to check its progress. The experience of the past ought to have long since impressed us with the fact, that, if we are desirous to seek a radical cure for

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the disease, we must discover other means than those at present practised.

The farmer complains, with truth, that all his cares and labours are often defeated by birds, reptiles, or insects. Yet how is he to appreciate the good, or to avert the injuries, occasioned by these dissimilar animals, but by being correctly acquainted with the natural history of each? If he be solicitous to unfold the secrets of nature, he should explore her inmost recesses, by well-arranged experiments and by patient research. He should study the constitution, transformations and habits, nay, the very propensities and antipathies of the lowliest insect, ere he dare expect to circumvent or counteract those impulses which are the dictates of all-powerful instinct.

To trace the causes of our misfortunes to their spring, is the surest way to avoid them in future, and, sometimes, even to convert casual ills to substantial benefits. The primary and leading step towards perfection in any science, is to remove prejudices.

If we designate any creature by a name which belongs to a quite different being, we perpetuate error, because it confounds the characters and properties of one class with those that attach properly to another class. Thus, the insect, which is the present object of inquiry, is not a *fly* but a *beetle*! It is according to *Linnaeus* of the order *Coleoptera*, and of the genus, *Chrysomela*. Of this genus, naturalists arrange numerous species; some of them are exceedingly minute, and beautiful from the diversity of their colours.

As the characteristics and habits of beetles and flies are essentially different, it becomes indispensable to confer a distinctive appellation that may be familiar in the common language of husbandry. The *Turnip Beetle* appears most appropriate; for the turnip has many other enemies among the herbivorous insects; of these, several are real flies, either in their perfect winged form, or in that of their *larva*, or caterpillar state.

As the subject is of the deepest interest to the whole community, I entertain a very confident hope that this invitation will be conducive to active and general investigation; and that it will stimulate every farmer and naturalist to direct their attention, during the approaching turnip season, to the various points to which the queries lead. From their answers, connected with pre-existent information, we may deduce such

useful practical inferences, as will enable us to unravel, eventually, that mystery in which the matter is now involved; and to establish, finally, a more successful system for the culture of the turnip.

It will be seen that many of these questions are retrospective, and, where they can be so answered, it will forward the investigation, but they are likewise prospectively applicable; and it is to the future I look chiefly for more accurate information in most of the points to which I have taken the liberty of directing the attention of the practical farmer.

1. Which years have been most remarkable for the ravages of the *Turnip Beetle*, and which was the last?

2. Have ever the same fields been before infested?

3. Were the seasons of infection noted as being particularly favourable or unfavourable to the preparatory fallow?

4. What has been the course of crops?

5. What was the nature and depth of soil, and what the sub-soil of the fields so affected, and what their aspect, east, west, south, or north?

6. Were they sheltered by trees or high fences on either side, and which?

7. Are they on a hill or in a valley, a descent or level ground?

8. When and in what manner manured; the quantity per acre; the quality, viz. long or rotten, dung compost or lime, &c.?

9. How many ploughings had the field? And how soon after the seed furrow was the seed sown?

10. Was any top-dressing used; of what nature, with what view, and what the effect?

11. Were the seeds steeped, and in what preparation? Were they all of the same year's product or of different years?

12. Were they sown by drill or broad cast? And on what day of the month?

13. What was the state of the weather? Was it hot and dry, warm and showery, rainy, &c. &c.?

14. In how many days after sowing did the plants appear?

15. At what hour and on what day of the month did the *Beetles* appear, and how soon after the plants were up?

It would be desirable that the condition and changes of the weather and the temperature of the air, from the sowing of the seeds to the first appearance of the *Beetle*, should be stated with as much precision as possible, and for that purpose an exact meteorological journal should be kept, from the sowing till the plants are in the rough leaf, and out of danger of this enemy: and it is particularly requested that on the first appearance of the insect the height of the barometer

meter and of the thermometer in the open air, (and the latter instrument being out of all shade) about two o'clock of the same day should be carefully registered and reported.

16. Did the *Beetles* appear at once in different parts of the field, or commence their career at one particular spot, and advance progressively to others? And whether in any determinate line, or diverging indiscriminately?

17. Upon an average what time do they occupy on clearing an acre of turnip-plants?

18. Patches are often observed to escape and flourish. Can this be ascribed to any thing in the nature of the ground? Is it there more springy; do trees or fences shade it from the sun's direct rays; has the dung fallen thicker there, or, in the spreading, have these patches been missed?

19. Have the same true *Turnip Beetles* ever destroyed more than one crop in the same season? If so, state the facts.

20. On what evidence rests the opinion that these *Beetles* are migratory?

21. Have any other vegetable crops been destroyed by this *Beetle* in a manner similar to turnips?

22. What methods have been employed to prevent or destroy them, and what has been the result?

23. When the crop has been entirely devoured, and no means used to kill the *Beetles*, have their dead bodies been found in any considerable numbers on the field?

24. Have their origin, natural dissolution, or departure, been so accurately attended to as to be explained from actual personal observations?

25. What is the natural history of the *Turnip Beetle* (the *Chrysomela saltatoria*, or the *leaping Chrysomela*)? What are the periods of its metamorphoses, its habits, &c. &c.; and what author gives a particular account of this insect?

26. Are early or late sown turnips most in danger?

Further, to facilitate my views, I request your permission, Mr. Editor, to allow all letters, (postage free,) to be directed for me at your office. But, as all reasoning must be untenable, unless it be supported by well authenticated facts, I entreat those gentlemen who favour this with replies to subscribe their real names and places of residence. Of course they will be respected as private communications, and not published till a proper arrangement of the whole evidence is digested, when the result, if worthy, shall be submitted to the public. On such occasion I shall take pleasure in acknowledging all obligations.

G. M. B.

London, April 4, 1812.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN a late number of thy Miscellany, a Correspondent has grounded his objections to the practice of women's preaching, which exists in the religious Society of Friends, upon the following passage in the first Epistle to the Corinthians, "Let your women keep silence in the churches, &c.—and, if they will learn any thing, let them ask their husbands at home, for it is a shame for women to speak in the church."

The Friends have not been backward in such works as have been published, explanatory of their religious opinions, to assign their reasons for not limiting the sacred office of a minister of the Gospel to men; as may be seen by consulting "Barclay's Apology," Prop. x. Sec. 27, and "the Principles of Religion as professed by the Society of Christians usually called Quakers," by Henry Tuke, Chap. 5.; but, as these may not have fallen under the Churchman's notice, the following remarks are offered for his consideration.

An attentive perusal of the two verses that have been brought forward will, I think, clearly show that they do not at all bear upon the question. We shall probably obtain a more correct idea of the Apostle's prohibition, if we read a few verses which immediately precede it. "Let the prophets speak two or three, and let the others judge. If any thing be revealed to another that sitteth by, let the first hold his peace; for ye may all prophesy one by one," (if all, then women as well as men, and it appears that women did prophesy,) "that all may learn, and all may be comforted. And the spirits of the Prophets are subject to the Prophets. For God is not the author of confusion, but of peace, as in all churches of the saints." I apprehend that these instructions were given to prevent the continuance of some irregularities which then prevailed in the Corinthian church among the ministers of the Gospel. Paul, after reminding those to whom he was writing, that "God is not the author of confusion, but of peace," went on to allude to the conduct of some female members of the newly-established church, who had interrupted the ministers whilst they were inculcating the precepts of Christianity, and were therefore enjoined to seek an explanation from their husbands at home, rather

rather than occasion such an interruption. And, I think, it cannot be shown that the Apostle forbade preaching by revelation, when he imposed silence on subjects, on which information might be gained by private inquiry of others.

Let us now see, if there are any other parts of the writings of this advocate of the Christian faith, that apply to the subject before us. In the fifth verse, of the eleventh chapter of the same Epistle, he says, 'Every woman that prayeth or prophesieth with her head uncovered, dishonoureth her head.' In the New Testament, to prophesy sometimes means only to declare truths through the inspiration of the Holy Spirit, without foretelling future events. "But he that prophesieth, speaketh unto men to edification, and exhortation, and comfort." 1 Cor. xiv. 3. "If any thing be revealed to another that sitteth by, let the first hold his peace, for ye may all prophesy one by one." 1 Cor. xiv. 30, 31. If the Apostle, by directing that women should keep silence in the churches, had intended to forbid their preaching, it seems strange that, in another part of the same Epistle, he should give instructions in what way they were to edify and exhort the church. I would also remind 'the Churchman,' that Priscilla, one of Paul's helpers in Christ Jesus, who joined in the salutation to the Christian converts at Corinth, expounded the way of God to Apollos, an eloquent man, and mighty in the Scriptures; that Philip, the deacon, had four daughters who prophesied; and that Paul saluted Tryphena and Tryphosa, who laboured* in the Lord; and the beloved Persis, who laboured much in the Lord, (these, it appears from the Greek were all women.) In the Epistles, to labour frequently means to preach the Gospel by divine authority: "But I labour more abundantly than they all; yet not I, but the grace of God, which was with me." 1 Cor. xv. 10. "I am afraid of you, lest I have bestowed on you labour in vain." Gal. iv. 2. "Let the elders who rule well, be accounted worthy of double honor, especially they who labor in word or doctrine." 1 Tim. v. 17.

Y. Z.

6 Mo. 5, 1812.

* In this passage, and in all the succeeding ones that are quoted, the same Greek verb *xeinaw*, is used.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

HAVING observed that you sometimes permit authors to reply, in your Magazine, to the anonymous critics, I take the liberty of sending you copies of letters relative to a review of my Travels. It was not my intention to have exposed the ignorance and presumption of this reviewer, until I had availed myself of all their better strictures in the second edition, which I am now preparing, but the nature of the paragraph referred to in my letter to Lord Valentia, obliged me to deviate from this resolution.

His Lordship denies that he wrote either the particular passage referred to, or the general strictures; but he does not deny that he wrote the account of the Sicilian revolution, so strangely introduced as part of the criticism on my work. I therefore sympathize with his Lordship on the ridiculous consequence of having so pretty a composition blunderingly patched up by a stupid editor.

JOHN GALT.

No. I.

47, Bridge-street, Westminster,
23rd June, 1812.

My Lord,—With the natural anxiety of an author, I opened this morning the sixth Number of the British Review, in which, I understand, your Lordship has criticized my volume of Travels; and I am in consequence induced to call your attention to the second paragraph of page 364,* in which the writer has indirectly charged me with falsehood. To afford your Lordship, if the author of that article, an opportunity of correcting an error which no gentleman would seriously commit; I take the liberty of mentioning that Balsamo's Journal was published about six months before my first visit to Sicily, and that upon his autho-

* The following is the paragraph alluded to, "Mr. Galt is of opinion that the population of Sicily is gradually increasing, and says, that 'the fact,' as he is pleased to call it, is incontrovertibly established by recent extracts from the parochial registers. Mr. Galt's observations relative to Sicily were made a twelve-month previous to our own, at that period no publication had appeared, as far as we know, from which we could obtain this fact, and we have much to regret that Mr. Galt has not favoured us with the exposition of his authorities," &c.

rity I founded my statement, thinking the authenticated work of a Professor in the University of Palermo, sufficient authority for a cursory traveller, especially as I perceived, after the lapse of eighteen months, visible marks of that improvement which he alleges was taking place in Sicily.

As I am on the eve of returning to the Mediterranean, I request your Lordship immediately to notice this communication.

I am fully aware of the licence of critics, and the justice of some of the general strictures coincide with the opinions of my most partial friends; but your Lordship is in some mistake, I apprehend, with respect to the author of the book which, it is said, you have ventured to review.

I have the honor to be, my Lord,
Your Lordship's very humble Servant,
To Lord Valentia, JOHN GALT.
Arley Hall.

No. II.

6, *Hinde-street, Manchester-square,*
2d July, 1812.

Sir,—As I have never acknowledged the having any connexion with the *British Review*, I do not feel that you have any right to assume that I was the author of the strictures on your work in that publication, or to call on me to declare whether I was or not so. I have, however, no hesitation in stating that I did not write the particular paragraph to which you allude, nor any of the general strictures on your *Travels*.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your very obedient Servant,
To John Galt, esq. VALENTIA.
Bridge street.

No. III.

47, *Bridge-street, Westminster,*
July 3, 1812.

My Lord,—I had this morning the honour of your Lordship's note of yesterday, and I now beg pardon for any indecorum of expression in the letter which I wrote, in the belief that I had been correctly informed respecting the author of the paragraph alluded to in the *British Review*.

I have the honour to be, my Lord,
Your Lordship's very obedient Servant,
JOHN GALT.

N. B. Balsamo's *Journal* ought to have been known to the Editor of the *British Review*, as a translation has been published and reviewed in this country.

MONTHLY MAG. No. 230.

To the Editor of the *Monthly Magazine*.

SIR,

YOUR correspondent on Light and Colours, may be assured that it has long been recognised that there are but three primary colours, as well as three primary tones; and that these are in the same order in the visual and auditory sextant:

Red	Orange	Yellow	Green	Blue	Indigo	Violet
First	Second	Third	Fourth	Fifth	Sixth	Seventh

Then comes in both the repetition, or octave, to the colour, or tone.

And the Delaval experiments have shewn another curious analogy—that every ray contains, as it were, a braid of the three primary colours: its own principal, and the two others in subordinate proportion.

I know that I have said the substance of this before; but this analogy is too beautiful, and striking, and important; and this confirmation and precise extension of the *Newtonian* theory, too valuable, not to merit being repeated.

It is also very curious that the *distinctive harmony* by thirds, yellow and blue, is frequent in the mixture of the colours of flowers: of the harmony of fifths, red and blue, the *Fuchsia* is an elegant instance.

Of the *connective discord* by seconds, green and yellow, green and blue, the florist sees the earth full of examples. The mixture of all colours in *white* may be regarded as a *diapason*. *Orange* and *yellow* are also frequently and beautifully united in flowers: and *blue* in its several contiguous tints. The vernal earth and sky are a fine example of the connective second in *blue* and *green*.

I take it, the common principle, paradoxical as it may seem, runs throughout, that discords are *connective*, and the *primary* harmonies *disjunctive*. And that thus, by union and disjunction, the fair order of the universe is maintained.

In *Summer* the strongest colours abound,—red, orange, yellow; in *Autumn* and *Spring*—white and blue more predominant; the daisy, the violet: and yellow as *Spring* advances—buttercup, marsh-marygold, &c. In the close of *Autumn* the more refrangible weaker colours, the blue of the asters, the purple of the meadow saffron, the white of many of the autumnal flowers. *Winter* and *early Spring*, the herbaceous greens, pale blues, or whites—hellebore, hepatica, pergitilla, white nettle, purple dead-nettle, ground ivy, common ivy, holly, and misletoe.

E

I wish

I wish we could see Protestants and Roman Catholics, and all religionists, thus united in the fair bow of national concord, that no storms in future may lower on the earth.

C. LOFFT.

Troston, July 5, 1812.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

A CORRESPONDENT, in your last volume, begs to be informed of the best method of preparing radical vinegar.

The method I have adopted, and always with success, has been to take sal diureticus, (acetate of potash,) and to add to it gradually about half its weight of sulphuric acid: the mixture may be made in a smelling bottle. If a drop or two of bergamot, or oil of lavender, be afterwards introduced, it will constitute the present and well-known perfume of aromatic vinegar.

M.

New Passage, July 1, 1812.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

BEING in the habit of noting down my private observations and thoughts on various matters, those on bees are at your service, in consequence of seeing that subject mentioned, in your Magazine, by Mr. Isaac and Mr. Lee.

Apis—the Bee.

The natural history of the honey-bee, including also the wild bee, the wasp, and the hornet, is very extraordinary; which, however, although generally accepted, does not satisfy me, and certainly is not reconcileable to my understanding and approbation.

A hive, containing about 20,000 bees, has only one female called the queen-bee, 4,000 males or drones, and 16,000 working bees, considered to be of no sex, whose department it is to form the combs into different cells, as well as to collect the wax for that purpose; and to range the fields, extract honey from the flowers, &c. and deposit it in the cells of the combs.

The cells are divided into a few very large ones, in which the said queen deposits some eggs for young females or queens, in the centre of the hive; a number of cells, not so large, but bigger than the common ones, for the eggs of the males or drones, 4,000 in number; and all the rest of the cells of the remaining breeding combs of the whole hive, of the common or smallest sizes,

1

about 16,000, are for the eggs of the working bees.

These different kinds of eggs are deposited in their proper respective cells, by this single female, by wonderful instinct; and in the remaining cellular combs is deposited all the honey collected for their future subsistence.

After the queen, or female bee, is impregnated by the 4,000 males, and has deposited the whole number of (20,000) eggs for the next swarm of young bees, the working bees attack the males or drones (who collect no honey or wax,) and expel them from the hive, or kill them, to prevent them consuming honey.

If the queen-bee is taken out of any hive, every bee of the whole hive follows, and all rest wherever she is placed, &c. &c. &c.

This natural history of the bee I consider as erroneous, it being contrary to Nature's laws, and consequently impossible for any one species of animated nature to produce a different one; and equally so for 16,000, out of 20,000 bees contained in a hive, to be of *no gender*.

I submit two theories to the consideration of naturalists.

One is, that the leading bee, (the queen,) if the parent of the whole stock, is impregnated by each of the other kinds, viz. by a male of the same kind as herself, then by the drones, and lastly by the working bees, which, as well as the drones, must, in that case, be all males; and, when the drones are expelled, &c. this single male of her own kind shares the same fate.

The other theory is, that the leading bee is the only male of the stock, and impregnates a female of the same kind; and every drone and working bee, all of which, in that case, must be females, and then they deposit their eggs in their respective proper cells, each according to his kind, the drones and that female being afterwards destroyed, (if they really are destroyed,) as already stated, which I also very much doubt.

As the life of the bee continues at most only two seasons, the common mode of destroying them for their honey, is not so cruel as has been generally considered, viz. quickly and suddenly; as they generally all die in a miserable manner out in the fields, benumbed with cold, starved with hunger, and overcome by weakness; for there is nothing easier than taking their honey without destroying the bees.

Billericay, Essex.

F. S. S.

For

For the Monthly Magazine.

APHORISMS *relative to WEALTH and CURRENCY, applicable to the EXISTING CIRCUMSTANCES of the BRITISH EMPIRE.*

I.

THE wealth of nations consists in the accumulation and superfluity of marketable commodities, and in the power of producing them by labour and ingenuity; the balance of produce over consumption, or the amount of exports, whether natural or artificial, being the means of introducing luxuries, foreign necessities, and the universal media of the precious metals.

II.

The wealth of individuals consists in the appropriation of property, or of currency—the representative of property. Were the whole population of Britain divided upon equal farms, with equal means, he would be the richest at the end of the year who, having had the best crops, had the most to spare to his less fortunate neighbours. He would then be able to purchase their service, and to work less in the next year, or enjoy more than others.

III.

The wealth and, consequently, the powers of government, depend on the collection from individuals of so much of the common currency, as will enable them to purchase service, and to combine and multiply the powers of individual wealth in any required ratio. The same principles, extended from individuals to states, and from nations to nations, constitute and create all those differences in human societies which are the objects of political and moral investigation.

IV.

The motives for social industry, the means of export, the wealth of nations, and the power of governments, have their basis in the confidence of individuals, that their labour will enjoy its reward without disturbance; hence, no state can be truly wealthy and powerful in which security of property is not afforded to its subjects; or, in other words, in which justice and civil liberty are not secured by immutable laws.

V.

Currency may be defined to be the measure of value. In different countries the same amount of currency denominates value in the inverse proportion of the mass of property in each, and of the number of transfers in which it is required. It constitutes the direct wealth of indi-

viduals, in regard to other individuals in the same realm; but it is no measure of the absolute wealth of different nations, or ages, because it is a denomination of value which constantly varies in the proportion of the quantity employed or required.

VI.

A standard of the value of currency is best found in the necessities of life. Labour is not a fixed standard, because its value in currency may be controlled by law, depreciated by competition, or advanced by skill. The sole object and use of currency, being to represent and procure property, its best standard is some commodity of the first necessity; and this is approximated in bread or potatoes, in some countries, or in oats or rice, in others. The wages of labour ought to be food, clothes, and shelter, or as much currency as will procure them.

VII.

States possessing equal extents of soil, equally productive, and of equal population, liberty, and intelligence, would be equally rich, though one should contain but one million of currency, and the other twenty millions. The only difference would be in the nominal price of labour and commodities, and in the circumstance, that that might be purchased for a shilling in one, which would cost twenty shillings in the other.

VIII.

Two such equal states might exist for ages, their governments possessing the same relative means of drawing out the respective strength of their countries; but, if the country, which possessed twenty millions, were suddenly deprived of nineteen, and the circulation were reduced only to one million, while labour and commodities bore a price proportioned to the original twenty millions, it is evident that the scarcity of currency would destroy the energies and compacts of the people, and curtail the resources, and annihilate the powers of the government, leading to social disorganization, foreign conquest, or general emigration.

IX.

No delusion is more pernicious than to measure the wealth of nations, by the nominal or national price of commodities. An acre of land remains the same, whether its fee simple can be purchased for one pound, or one thousand pounds; and an increase of figures may serve to generate confusion in the public finances, but cannot add an iota to the

public wealth. Hence the gross empiricism of some late ministers of England, who have deluded the country by quoting increased amounts of exports, increased price of land, and increased collections of revenue, all relative sums, bearing no higher proportion to the general value of labour and necessities, than they bore a hundred years ago; while, in fact, the expences of the government have augmented every year in a ratio double or treble to that of any alleged nominal increase of the taxes.

X.

The present social diseases of the English nation arise from its having had so much currency as gave a certain nominal value to labour, commodities, and property; from that currency having since suddenly diminished in amount; and as a consequence, an universal degree of distress taking place from the impracticability of selling labour or circulating commodities. For many ages our currency and the prices of commodities remained steady, because their relations were undisturbed by foreign trade, large purchases of corn, subsidies, and the fluctuations of paper money; but, in the century following the revolution, they varied in a double ratio, and within the last twenty-two years have rapidly increased in a triple or quadruple ratio.

XI.

In such a social difficulty, the modern invention of paper-money appears, under proper modifications, to be well calculated to regulate the currency, and to parry the evil arising from hoarding or exporting the ordinary amount of the precious metals. It should, however, be issued and distributed with a sound discretion, be granted only on valid securities, and spread in small sums over the empire. It should also be called in at intervals in small proportions, and re-issued in diminished amounts, that an inducement might be excited to obtain the precious metals, or convenient time given to reduce the price of labour and commodities, to the proportion of the precious metals.

XII.

Paper currency will, however, prove useful in proportion only to the discretion and discrimination with which its issues take place. Should paper-money be issued on the credit of mere accommodation bills, its effect would be to give an artificial price to commodities; should it be distributed only among manufacturers, too great an increase of

manufactured stock would be the consequence; or, should it be lent only to agriculturists, a mischievous advance would take place in the price of provisions. It ought therefore to be diffused in suitable proportions among all classes, on the security of real estates, and never on personal security, or on so factitious a security as inland bills, or promissory notes.

XIII.

In the year 1792, nine years' peace, high credit, and great trade, had extended the currency beyond any former amount. Trade and speculation produced great circulation, and all property attained an extravagant nominal price. In 1793, credit fell; the circulation particularly of country bankers' notes was suddenly reduced; currency could not be obtained to meet the market prices of property; and tens of thousands were ruined. Since that period, the gross amount of the currency has rather diminished than increased; yet the amount of the public revenue has increased from sixteen to ninety-six millions; and the absorption of the currency, from this cause alone may be calculated to have increased from two to twelve millions.

XIV.

Between 1800 and 1807 the currency of Great Britain consisted of at least twenty-five millions of gold and silver specie, of twenty millions of Bank of England notes, and of thirty-five millions of country bankers' notes, forming a total of eighty millions. But between 1807 and 1812, the currency has varied to two millions of coin, twenty-four millions of Bank of England notes, and about twenty millions of country bankers' notes; that is to say, it is now but forty-six millions instead of eighty millions!

XV.

Country bankers' notes, and other factitious currency, effect many purposes of circulation, but their amount depends in a certain ratio on the amount of the specie, or legal currency, otherwise great risk and uncertainty would attend their issues. The disappearance therefore of twenty-three millions of specie, and the inadequacy of the addition of four millions to the legal currency, in Bank of England notes, have so crippled the operations of country bankers, that within the last seven years many have stopped payment, and the gross circulation of country notes has been reduced from about thirty-five to twenty millions.

XVI.

The issue or loan of Exchequer bills increases

increases rather than diminishes the evil. It is currency, not security, that is wanted. Exchequer bills are not currency; and, if converted into bank notes at the Bank of England, have not the effect of adding to the currency, but only change the security in the Bank, from private bills to Exchequer bills. It is fit and proper that the issues of the Bank should be restrained, and even reduced on commercial bills, at a time when there is little or no legitimate trade; yet more currency is wanted for other purposes, and of course a new system of creating, issuing, and securing it, is called for by the public exigencies.

XVII.

To prevent an increase of the miseries likely to result from the threatened reduction of labour and property, to the proportion of the currency, or to nearly half their present nominal value; and to enable the people to meet an increasing taxation, on which depend the powers and continuance of the government, it becomes necessary to increase the amount of the currency to such an extent, as may be necessary, not exceeding its amount between 1800 and 1807, and on such a plan as shall render such currency the representative of real property pledged to government for future redemption, and as shall enable the government, if desirable, gradually to lessen the circulation, and to substitute the precious metals in place of such paper.

XVIII.

A steady amount of currency is not only necessary to the public happiness, for the purpose of maintaining any acquired price of labour and commodities; but an augmentation is demanded, whenever, from any causes, an increased circulation has taken place. Currency is always required and appropriated in proportion to the increase of transactions and circulation. Great trade, great cultivation, or great taxes, therefore require the ordinary circulation to be augmented in amount, to meet the demands of merchants, to supply capital to farmers, to make up for the balances of tax-gatherers, and facilitate the operations of the Exchequer.

XIX.

Since the discovery of the art of coining paper, a currency of specie seems to be less essential to the convenience of society. It is true, that gold and silver have an intrinsic and universal value, and serve as media of exchange between nations, but this is not the case with our

gold and silver coin, which is prohibited from being exported; besides, coin has an arbitrary value set upon it by governments, and is often alloyed. Specie tends, therefore, to absorb gold and silver, and the purposes of internal circulation seem to be equally well answered by a coinage of paper, or of land in the portable form of paper. It appears, indeed, to be of little consequence, whether a man carry his bullion to the mint to be alloyed and stampd, of a given value, or whether he carry the titles to any estate there of equal amount, and receive stampd paper of corresponding value. Nor could there exist any preference in the community in favour of specie, over such paper, as an equal amount of each would always purchase an equal quantity of land.

XX.

The best and most important use of the precious metals is, to equalize accounts between merchants of different nations. If Spain, for example, consumes 100,000*l.* more of the produce and manufactures of Britain, than Britain consumes of the produce and manufactures of Spain, the balance of trade is so much in favour of Britain, and the 100,000*l.* must be paid in bullion. A favorable balance of trade always produces therefore abundance of bullion, and *vice versa*. If a nation improvidently consume the commodities of nations, which take no merchandize in return, the supply is only to be obtained for gold and silver. Savage tribes can obtain no foreign luxuries, because they have neither superfluous produce, desirable manufactures, nor gold and silver; but, if they have either of these, they economize and trade on principles, easily traced, like civilized nations. This reasoning proves, that the scarcity of specie is no ground for public alarm; nor would the scarcity affect the public prosperity, were it forthwith represented by a well fabricated paper currency, issued on the security of real property, under the faith of parliament.

XXI.

A valid Standard Currency should be issued in small notes, under parliamentary regulations, by a board of government, in the way of loans upon real securities, pledged or mortgaged. The borrowers should pay $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. interest, and the notes should have the present legal value and effect of Bank notes. The Law directing its creation should also restrict the issues of the Bank of England to the present amount of twenty-four millions,

lions, and it should require country bankers to give landed security for their respective issues; and should claim of the Bank of England, and of all such country bankers, an equal rate of interest. As an experiment, three or four millions per quarter might be created and issued for twelve months, each loan redeemable within two years; and the distribution might be made to counties in the proportion of their population and land-tax.

XXII.

In due time, when this standard currency of the government was established, and its security and validity understood and recognized, it might be expedient, as a means of controlling and checking the issues of the Bank of England, to make it a legal tender for the notes of that private company. The various calls and checks upon its circulation would also enable the commissioners to replace part of it with specie; and government, in its changes and fluctuations, would be able to control, direct, and regulate it, keeping in view the principles of its creation, and consulting none but the public advantage.

XXIII.

The ruin of governments, and the decadence of empires, may be ascribed to a course of events something like the following:—an influx takes place of the precious metals, which, as currency, raises the nominal price of all commodities; and afterwards a departure of that currency, from some adventitious cause, leaves the nominal prices without currency to support them. Hence, labour and commodities, at their established price, can no longer be purchased by the reduced (nominal) wealth of individuals; nor can the usual proportion of currency be transferred as before to the government; industry therefore languishes, the people emigrate, the power of the State is palsied, the bond of national union, cemented by the common interest, becomes void, and the country is conquered or destroyed.

XXIV.

The nature of currency and the principles of its circulation being therefore so intelligible, it appears that a wise and well ordered government should place it under control, and not leave its fluctuations to chance, nor suffer them to destroy the confidence and the energies of the people. It could not be difficult to determine on an amount lying between the maximum and minimum, which has

proved, or would be likely to prove, salutary to a country, and then to apportion public issues, or coinages, to the fluctuations which circumstances might require. Such a provision is evidently within the power of governments, and its importance imposes it on them as an imperious duty. Currency is an artifice of society springing out of social convenience and convention; it ought, therefore, to be an object of social regulation, and to be the instrument of governments, not the arbiter of their fate, and the tyrant of society.

COMMON SENSE.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

COMPLAINTS among tradesmen of losses sustained by forged bank-notes, has of late been so unusually frequent, that I have reason to suppose double the quantity of what has been known at any former period, is at present in circulation.

From the great numbers of those gross fabrications called *Fleet-notes*, which have been imposed on the public, we may be convinced of the impossibility of wholly curing this evil. If that which did not profess to be a Bank of England note could obtain a degree of currency, as such we may easily suppose, that, in spite of every precaution, and every art, an exact imitation of them may be made, which will impose not on the untutored multitude only, but also on the artist himself. In detecting base metals, we are possessed of various easy criteria, such as weight, sound, &c. but by what means a correct imitation on paper can be discovered to be spurious I cannot conjecture. The banker rests easy and secure under the protection of his private marks, while the public who accepts of them chiefly for his convenience must be subject to an irremediable evil.

As the substitution of so cheap a material as paper, in place of the precious metals, must evidently be most advantageous to bankers, though very little so to the public, I have thought it rather hard that the whole of the risque and loss of forgeries should be perpetually thrown on those who partake of none of the profits. If bankers cannot secure us against forgeries, I deem it no unreasonable demand that they, from whom the evil originates, and who enjoy the advantages, should, on all occasions of fair trade, bear the half of the loss. Such

a practice

a practice would give no encouragement to forgers, fear of detection would prevent them from making any application for redress. Beside, I would propose that no forged notes should be thus indemnified, unless they could be satisfactorily traced back to their third possessor, which would operate also as a premium to detect the utterer or forger.

But the difficulty of distinguishing genuine from forged notes, is not the only perplexity to which we are subject; often must they be taken at all hazards, when offered by strangers whose address we have no opportunity of authenticating. Nor is this all, for, we are taught, by a very remarkable and important anecdote recorded in your Magazine for April, that we are not safe, according to the strict interpretation of law, to accept of them from a substantial well-known neighbour, unless accompanied with the formality of neutral witnesses.

I wish to inquire of those who are learned in the subtleties of law, whether this formality might be dispensed with if the name of the person from whom the note is received be indorsed in his presence, or with his own hand? W. N.

Bedford Row, May 22, 1812.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ACCOUNT of the TOWNLEY STATUES in the
BRITISH MUSEUM, by the REV. THOMAS
DUDLEY FOSBROOKE, M.A. F.A.S.

(Tenth Room.)

NO. 1. *A head of Adonis, covered with the pyramidal hood. The lower part of the face and neck is covered with drapery.* It is very fine, and, if correctly appropriated, is, I believe, Adonis in inferis.

No. 2. *A piece of marble, ornamented with branches of the olive and the vine.*

No. 3. *Cupid sleeping upon a lion's skin.* Mr. Dallaway says, of another Cupid in this collection, (*Art. p. 326,*) Mr. Townley has a Cupid, small life, bending his bow, as Cupid, conqueror of heroes, expressed by the lion's skin on the trunk,—alluding to the spoils of Hercules. This is one meaning of Cupid and the lion's skin. He is here, however, sleeping upon a lion's skin. The ancients used skins for mattresses, covers of seats, &c. (See *Il. Δ. v. 342.*) and priests used to sleep upon skins of the victims in temples, in order to divine by their dreams. Cupid sleeping upon a lion's skin may therefore bear no other mean-

ing than a mere reference to the custom of using skins for mattresses.

No. 4. *An epitaph upon a Dog.* I forget what nation it is which is mentioned by Plutarch, as building temples to dogs, and interring them, in particular, with great pomp. I think it was a nation of Magna Grecia; but the reader will recollect Martial's Issa, &c. &c.

No. 5. *Juno crowned with a broad indented diadem.* Winckelmann very properly notices the impropriety of applying the word *diadem* to the ornament of the head, peculiar to goddesses, especially Juno. This marble very clearly shows what Homer means by *βωπις*, the eyes, being those peculiar to the Queen of Jupiter, are an obtuse oval, and are distinctly exhibited. The ornament of the head which characterises Juno is an inverted crescent, scalloped. See the bronze head found at Herculaneum, *Tom. vi. p. 261.*

No. 6. *A head of Cybele.* Heads of Cybele are very rare: they are often confounded with personified towns or provinces. (*Mongez Rec. d'Antiq. pars i. p. 1.*) The French Imperial collection has an exquisitely beautiful gem, with the head of this goddess engraved in the above work, *pl. i. fig. 1.*

No. 7. *A Lion's head from a sarcophagus.*

No. 8. *A granite bason.*

No. 9. *A mask from a sarcophagus.* The masks fixed against the wall at Pompeia, by some sepulchres, are well known. Masks were very commonly figured upon sepulchral stones, and they have been found included in tombs, as in that of a child, in the gallery of S. Ignacius at Rome. Winckelmann observes, upon this subject, that the ancients took impressions in clay of the faces of the dead, and put this kind of masks in tombs, by the side of the bodies. According to Pachichelli, (*de Mascheris seu Larvis,*) masks of saints are shown in numerous churches, as for instance, that of a Theatine religious exhibited at Naples. In the cabinet of S. Genevieve is a plaister mask moulded upon the face of a famous criminal after execution: but the masks upon tombs are presumed by some writers to denote the sarcophagi of comedians, the mask referring to the character in which they most distinguished themselves. This is very unsatisfactory: masks were usual in many religious ceremonies, especially those of Bacchus: and Panvinus particularly shows their use in funeral

funeral pomps. Upon a gem in Stosch, Lachesis, one of the Fates, sits upon a comic mask, and has before her a tragic mask; she winds upon a distaff the destiny of man. The tragic mask is the symbol of the fate of heroes, as the comic is of the private life of simple mortals. This gem shews that the mask *has a meaning*, and I am far from thinking such as has been just assigned. It is annexed to a figure of a Fate who is winding up Destiny; the bitter and sweet of human existence seem to me to be alluded to in the tragic and comic mask. After all, however, the mask here may be a mere ornament, though, from the passages quoted, it is evidently not considered as such by our greatest antiquaries.

No. 10. *An intoxicated Faun.*

No. 11. *A head of Apollo.*

No. 12. *A laughing Faun.* Montfaucon quotes Horace for laughing satyrs, and has given from Beger a *head of a Faun*; (i. p. ii. b. i. c. 25.) There he has the mouth wide open; but this is not the Faun smile. "The mouth," says Winckelmann, "is mostly a little raised at the extremities, which gives them that sweet smile, that soft and infantine aspect, which enchants us in the heads of Corregio."

No. 13. *A torso of a small Venus.* It is remarkably fine: the waist is very small.

No. 14. *A Muse sitting upon a rock and playing upon a lyre.* It is Terpsichore; see the Etruscan tomb in Gori, (*Id. cr. Etrus. T. iii. pl. 33.*) and a Cornelian, Paste, &c. in Stosch.

No. 15. *A child with the breast naked.*

No. 16. *A Diana, with the hair drawn up from the sides, and tied in a knot, at the top of the head, that is, the Corymbus, or uniform token of virginity.* See Mr. Dallaway's remarks on this coiffure in his *Arts*: and the observations on No. 52.

No. 17 to 23. *Liberas and Libers*, or simple Bacchuses. One of these is a double head, joined back to back. The reason of these double heads, Janus-fashion, is not commonly known. Count Caylus (*Rec. ii. pl. 26, n. 2.*) positively ascribes the invention to the Etruscans, who transmitted it to the Greeks and Romans. Winckelmann says, that they often formed the top of a door post, and were double, in order to appear both within and without.

No. 24. *A small female head, the hair of which is formed of a distinct piece of marble, and is fitted to the head in the manner of a wig.* Many heads of Ro-

man ladies, says Winckelmann, have coiffures of false hair. Thus the statue of Lucilla, wife of the Emperor Lucius Verus, preserved at the Capitol, has hair of black marble, made in such a fashion, as to take off or on, at option. (*Hist. de l' Art.*) Ovid, Martial, Pecerius, and Tertullian, speak of the false hair in the manner of wigs, &c. worn by women.

No. 25. *A small head of a young man, covered with a helmet, which is ornamented with the horns of a ram.* Plutarch (in *Pyrrhus*), says, that the helmet of Pyrrhus, king of Epirus, was ornamented with *ram's horns*. Lysimachus has *ram's horns* fastened to his diadem, not as son of Jupiter Ammon, but as a symbol of force and power. It is thus that the kings of Asia wore them, Antigonus, Demetrius, and Sapor, king of the Parthians. (*Amm. Marcell. L. 19, c. 1.*) See the portrait of Lysimachus in the Florentine Collection. (*Gem. i. pl. 25.*) Helmets of barbarians with horns occur in the trophies of Herculaneum.

For the Monthly Magazine.

RULES for ASCERTAINING by INSPECTION or MEMORITER the ROOT of any CUBE NUMBER not exceeding 9 PLACES of FIGURES, whose ROOT can be EXPRESSED in whole NUMBERS.

TO do this observe that—if the root R be,

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	8	27	64	125	216	343	512	729

Note—For brevity—the figure in the place of units will be called the "units figure," that in the place of tens, the "tens figure," and so on.

Rule 1.

To ascertain the "units figure" in root. This is done by simple inspection, for it will be seen by the foregoing table that the "units figure" in cube varies according to the "units figure" in root; and, for the more readily remembering this, note if the "units figure" in C ends in 1, 4, 5, 6, or 9, the "units figure" in R ends in a similar figure—the figures 2 and 8 reciprocate in roots and cubes, and the like of 3 and 7,—thus,

if C ends in 2	R ends in 8
_____ 8	_____ 2
_____ 3	_____ 7
_____ 7	_____ 3

Rule 2.

To ascertain the "tens figure" in root. There

There are 9 rules for this, each varying and depending upon the "units figure" in the cube—these rules are comprised in the following table:

If the "units figure" in cube is	Subtract from the "tens figure" in cube	Divide the remainder by
1	0	3
2	1	2
3	4	7
4	6	8
5	2	5
6	1	8
7	2	7
8	0	2
9	2	3

and the quotient is the "tens figure" in root.

Remark well, that in subtracting and in dividing you are to add to the "tens figure" in cube so many tens as shall be necessary to enable you to subtract and divide without a remainder—thus, if the cube ends in 23, the root must end in 47, and will be found as follows:

By Rule 1, the units figure in cube being 3, the units figure in root is 7.

By Rule 2, against figure 3 in first column, or the "units figure" in cube, you will find that you are to subtract 4, and divide the remainder by 7, then; the "tens figure" in cube being 2, you must add to it the necessary number of tens, say one ten $+2=12$, then subtract 4 from 12 leaves 8, to which add the necessary number of tens, in order that it may be divided without a remainder, 2 tens, or say $20+8=28$, which, divided by 7, gives the number required, or 4.

3. Rule to ascertain the "hundreds figure" in root.

This is very simple, it is only necessary for this purpose to consider the figure or figures in the places of millions and upwards in the cube, and the figure whose cube equals or comes nearest under such figure or figures in the cube, is the figure in the "hundred place" in the root—thus, R ——— 347
C 41,781,923

The figure whose cube is nearest under 41 is 3, whose cube is 27—the cube of 4 being 64, would have been too much.

Additional remark—applicable only to cubes, whose "units figure" ends in 8, 4, 6, or 2. Now, in each of these cases, the application of rule 2 for ascertaining the "tens figure" in root, will give two different results, thus a cube ending in 28 may arise from a root ending either in 12 or in 62, but these results always differ by 50, thus $12+50=62$; and it will readily be seen (by the smallness or greatness of the amount of the excess of the figures in the places of millions and upwards in the cube, over the nearest cube under) which of the two results is the right one—thus,

R ——— 362

C 640,503,923

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Now, as before observed, the 28 in the cube may occur from 62 or 12 in the root, but then, as the nearest cube under 640 in the places of millions and upwards in the cube is 512, whose root is 8; it is evident, that the difference, being 128 millions, could not arise if the "tens figure" in root had been 1,—a very little expertness will suffice to see this in a moment.

But a more serious difficulty (if it can be called a difficulty) arises where the "units figure" in the cube is 5; in this case the "tens figure" in cube is always either 2 or 7; if it is 2, then the "tens figure" in root is an *even* number; but, if it is 7, then the "tens figure" in root is an *odd* number, and therefore there will be 4 results from the application of the rule 2, where the "tens figure" in the cube is 2, namely, 2, 4, 6, or 8, each differing by 2, and 5 results, each differing also by 2, where the "tens figure" in cube is 7.—It will be necessary therefore, in this instance, to be able to judge more nicely from the amount of the excess of the figures in the places of millions and upwards in the cube, over the nearest root under the precise number of "tens" in the root.

Although these rules may appear onerous, yet a very small portion of attention, will shew that they may most readily be committed to memory, and acted upon. I tried them upon my own son, a boy of 10 and a half years of age, whom I took out for a ramble on purpose, and committed them to him verbally in the course of a walk of an hour and a half; on his return he was put to find the cube root of three separate sets of 9 figures, on their being mentioned to him, which he did each in about one or two minutes, without so much as having the figures set down before him.

These rules are the result of an investigation undertaken on purpose to ascertain them, having previously fully satisfied myself by reflecting on the subject, that some such developement would arise. I have carried this principle into practice in cases of cubes having more than 9 figures, whose root I have thus ascertained on the figures being read off; and, if what I have written is considered worth notice, I shall probably send you rules for solving such last-mentioned cubes, and other purposes. I remember to have extracted, in the regular way, the cube root of 9 figures, in my head, as it is called, in about six minutes, in a crowded caravan stage-coach, and it was no small exertion to me so to do; but by the above rules the root can be ascertained by a child in one minute.

JOHN EVANS.

Denmark Hill, Camberwell, July 4, 1812.

F

MEMOIRS

MEMOIRS AND REMAINS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

MEMOIRS of the LIFE and WORKS of
CONFUCIUS.

[AMONG other literary gratifications which have resulted from the recent cultivation of Oriental Literature may be named, the publication of the original Text of the Works of CONFUCIUS, and of a translation of the same by Mr. JAMES MARSHMAN. Nor is it the least interesting fact attending the appearance of this work—that it was printed at SERAMPORE, in Bengal, at a printing-press set up by the ENGLISH MISSIONARIES. We treat it therefore as a foreign work, although printed in the English Language, and presume we shall gratify our readers by presenting them with the prefatory Memoirs of this great philosopher as they are read and received among his countrymen.]

THE See-khee says, that Khoong-chee's proper name was Hyaou, and his literary name Choong-ni. His ancestors were originally of the Soong country; but his father, whose name was Sook-leong-gnit, was a mandarine of considerable rank in the kingdom of Loo. His mother's name was Gnan-see. In the twenty-second year of Syong-koong, the sovereign of Loo, (the forty-seventh year of the cycle,) was Khoong-chee born, in Chhong-peng, a town in the district of Chhou, of which his father was mandarine. This, according to Du Halde, was in the reign of Ling-wong, (or rang, as he writes it,) the twenty-third emperor of the Chou (Tchou) dynasty, and 551 years before the Christian era.

The paternal name of the sage was Khoong, and his proper name Hyaou, (or Haou—for the Chinese, through respect, forbear to pronounce the real name.) Chee, properly a son, is a term of respect originally applied, according to the Imperial Dictionary, to a man possessing real virtue; when added to quon, a ruler, &c.; it forms the appellation quon-chee, which, according to the same authority, is applied to a man eminent or complete in virtue; and, is translated, 'the honourable man.' Hoo or Fhoo, lord, chief, &c. prefixed to chee, forms an appellative usually given to a teacher, and applied to Confucius by way of eminence. Khoong-fhoo-chee, therefore, or Con-fu-ci-us, is literally, 'The master, or teacher, Khoong.' As this title, incorporated with his paternal name, is now current among Europeans as the sage's proper name, Fhoo, or

Hoo-chee, is sometimes rendered as a proper name where it occurs as an appellation of the sage, although it really means the great master or teacher. Khoong-chee is the sage's most common appellative.

When quite a child, Confucius was modest, grave, and courteous in his deportment, and delighted in imitating, in his puerile way, the ceremonies of worship used in the temples. He was also exceedingly fond of inquiring into the nature of things, which inquisitive temper is said to have exposed him, on a certain occasion, to censure, when inquiring about the nature of things in his paternal temple. At the age of fifteen he gave himself up to more serious studies, making the maxims and examples of the ancient sages the constant subjects of his contemplation. He acknowledges, that in his youth he was reduced to great straits, and that this gave occasion for his acquiring skill in horsemanship, archery, and various other arts.

When he was little more than twenty, he was appointed to superintend the distribution of grain; and afterwards made superintendent of cattle, in which employments he acquitted himself with great reputation. After some time, however, he went into the Chou country, to profit from the instructions which Laou-chee-tou-kwun, an aged and celebrated teacher, then gave on manners and morals; and, on his return to his own country, soon found himself surrounded by a great number of disciples.

Chee-koong, the son of Syong-koong, being compelled, in the twenty-fifth year of his reign, (and the twenty-first year of the cycle,) to fly to the Chhi country, because his own kingdom Loo was in a state of insurrection, Khoong-chee himself, who was now thirty-five years of age, left Loo, and went into the Chhi country, where he was employed by Kou-cheu-chee, a mandarine of the second order; and at length introduced to Kung-koong, the petty sovereign of Chhi. This prince wished to bestow on Koong-chee a place of high trust, but, An-yun, his principal minister, dissuading him from it, he laid aside his design. Yet Khoong-chee praises this minister, as a man truly virtuous, inasmuch as he was constant in his attachment to his friends. After an absence of more than seven years, Khoong-chee, in the first year of Tung-

Tung-koong, and the thirty-ninth year of the cycle, returned to his own country, Loo. He was then in his forty-third year.

We may here begin the second period of the sage's life, which extends to his voluntary exile in the fifty-seventh year of his age, and embraces a period of thirteen years. During this time he had to contend with a wicked and powerful faction in his own country, over whom his virtue and wisdom at length completely triumphed, and placed him at the head of affairs, dispensing happiness around as a father and benefactor. Qui-see, the youngest of three brothers, and a mandarine of the same rank with the sage's father, had at this time usurped all authority; and, some time after, his minister, Yong-fhoo, raised an insurrection, set up for himself, and for a considerable time managed affairs in the most unjust and oppressive manner. This Qui-see, or more properly Quisuen-see, and his two elder brothers, Mung-suen-see, Sook-suen-see, formed the three houses whose pride the sage reprobates in the third book of the Lun-gee. With the vanity, extravagance, and folly, of these three brothers, the sage seems to have had perpetually to contend.

In this state of things, Khoong-chee declined all share in the management of public affairs; and, retiring into obscurity, employed himself in revising, correcting, and arranging, the See, the Sew, and the Ly, three of the five *king* or classical books, held in the highest veneration by the Chinese, and, by Du Halde, termed their "*Livres Canoniques du premier Ordre.*" Disciples, however, flocked around him again in multitudes, whom he instructed with the utmost diligence and condescension. In the ninth year after his return, the thirty-seventh year of the cycle, and the fifty-first of his age, Koong-san-put-gneu, a mandarine of Pay, raised great disturbances in Loo; upon which Qui-see called the sage to assist him with his advice and talents. The philosopher felt a strong desire to lend him his aid in this time of distress, notwithstanding his past conduct; but Chee-loo, his disciple, opposed it so strongly, that he laid aside his design.

Soon after this, Tung-koong, the king of Loo, appointed Confucius mandarine of Choong-too, a small district; and, within a year, a reformation of manners was visible among the people in all the

parts around. The sage was soon advanced to a higher station, and quickly after to one still superior. In the thirty-eighth year of the cycle, he concluded a treaty of alliance with the chief of the Chhi country, who, in consequence, restored all the places he had taken from Loo.

In Tung-koong's fourteenth year, Confucius, who was now fifty-six years of age, accepted the office of chief minister of Loo, and discharged the various duties of his station with such ability, diligence, and impartiality, that, in three months, the affairs of Loo assumed a totally different aspect; peace and tranquillity were restored throughout the whole country, and every thing wore the appearance of prosperity and happiness.

The petty sovereign of the Chhi country, beholding the prosperous state of Loo, was filled with jealousy and envy; and, at length, collecting a number of dancing-girls, versed in all the arts of allurements, sent them into the country of Loo. The dissipated Qui-see, the ancient enemy of his country, and of the sage, gladly received them, and introduced them to the court; and feasting, excess, and riot, quickly turned the attention of both prince and people from the instructions of the sage, and the duties of morality and religion. Every attempt to stem the torrent of vice and dissipation proving fruitless, Khoong-chee at length quitted the scene; and sought, in the neighbouring provinces of China, those who would lend a more willing ear to his instructions.

This introduces the third period of Confucius's life, in which we behold the venerable sage wandering from province to province, for the space of nearly twelve years, exposed to poverty and insult, and often in the most imminent danger of his life. He first went into the Wy country, where he remained for some time in the house of Gnan-chok-chou, the brother-in-law of Chee-loo: from thence he went into the province of Chun, where he found every thing so inimical to his views and wishes, that he quickly passed from thence to that of Hong. Here, however, the men of Hong imagining him to be Yong-fhoo, the iniquitous minister of Qui-see, whom he very much resembled in countenance, detained the aged sage in confinement, and threatened to take away his life. It was on this occasion that he supported himself with those reflections on Divine

Providence which occur in the fifth book of the *Lun-guee*. The men of Hong, at length, perceiving their mistake, dismissed the philosopher unhurt.

Confucius, after this, returned to the Wy country again, and remained for some time at the house of Kheu-pak-yok, a mandarine of the second order. It was here that he, at her earnest and repeated request, visited Nam-chee, the wife of Lung-koong, the sovereign of that country. This was the woman, respecting whom Chee-loo, his faithful and affectionate, but rash and precipitate, pupil, was so displeased with him, that the sage was constrained to attest his innocence by appealing to heaven.

From Wy he departed to the province of Soong, from whence his ancestors originally came. Here Hoon-khooi, a mandarine, who hated philosophy and all knowledge, attempted to kill the venerable sage; but was by some means prevented. Destitute of an asylum, he, after this, returned again to the Chun country, and remained in the house of See-kun-cheng-chee, where he continued three years, practising every virtue. From thence, however, he returned to Wy, where Lung-koong would gladly have employed him in the mandarinship; but the jealousy of his other mandarines would not permit him.

About this time the sage went westward, with the view of paying a visit to Cheu-kan-chee; but, coming to the river which parted the two districts, he was unable to obtain a conveyance over it, which compelled him to return again to the Wy country. Here he remained with Khee-pak-yok; till one day, Lung-koong, the sovereign of Wy, asking the sage respecting war, he made no answer, and the next day departed to the Chun country.

Qui-hong-chee, or Qui-see, who had conducted affairs so long in Loo, died about this time; but, before his death, he charged his son, Hong-chee, to send for the sage, and govern himself wholly by his counsels; but Hong-chee, on the death of Qui-see, found the dislike of his chief officers to the sage so strong, that he was unable to effect his recal. He, however, sent for Nim-khou, one of the disciples of Confucius, a man somewhat more to their taste. The philosopher, about this time, went into the Chhi country; and from thence to Chhoo, when he remained for some time in the district of Ip. The petty sovereign of

Chhoo, venerating his age and his wisdom, wished to give him a quiet asylum, and employ him to instruct his people. The envy of Chee-si, however, one of his principal officers, prevented his giving Confucius the encouragement due to his merit, and constrained him at length to dismiss him; on which the venerable and aged sage departed again for the Wy country.

Lung-koong, the former sovereign of Wy, was now dead, and Chup, his grandson, had taken the reins of government. This young man was greatly attached to the sage, and wished exceedingly to detain him in the Wy country, in order to obtain his assistance in governing. But, about this time, a war broke out between the countries of Loo and Chhi, the management of which, Hong-chee, who seems to have succeeded to the authority and influence of his father, Qui-see, committed to Nim-khou, the disciple of the sage before mentioned. Nim-khou conducted the war with such ability and success, that he, in a little time, subjugated the Chhi country. This put an end to the influence of the Chhi faction in Loo, and enabled Hong-chee to restore the sage to his own country again. He, on the first invitation, left Wy, and returned to his native province, Loo, after an absence of nearly twelve years. This event happened in the eleventh year of Oi-koong, and in the sixty-eighth year of the philosopher's age.

Yet even, at last, the ruler of Loo did not avail himself of the talents of the sage. Such, indeed, was the state of things, that Khoong-chee, after his return, felt no inclination to engage in public affairs; but employed himself in completing the Chinese classics already mentioned.

About the fourteenth year of Oi-koong, Confucius wrote the *Chun-chou*, which is esteemed one of the five *king*. The next year died, in the Wy country, Chee-loo, the disciple much esteemed by his master for his ardour of mind, and so often blamed for haste and inconsideration; and the year after, namely, in the sixteenth year of Oi-koong, (in the fourth month,) his beloved master followed him, in the seventy-third year of his age. He was buried in his own province, near the river, on the east side of the palace of Oi-koong. His disciples mourned for him three years; after which they all returned to their respective places of abode, except Chee-koong, who, erecting a small

small house over his beloved master's tomb, mourned for him three years longer.

Confucius had one son, named Pak-nee, who died before his father. His grandson, however, whose name was Chee-see, closely imitated the example of his grandfather, and became almost equally illustrious for knowledge and wisdom. He was instructed by Chung-chee, the most eminent of his grandfather's disciples, who survived him: he compiled the Choong-yoong, from his grandfather's papers, and had for his pupil the famous Mung-chee, whose work forms the fourth of the See-seu, or the second order of the Chinese classics.

His disciples amounted to THREE THOUSAND, among whom there were seventy-two who entered in the most intimate manner into the doctrine and views of their master. Among these, Hooi, or Gnan-in, whose death Confucius so pathetically laments in the Lun-nee, appears to have possessed the esteem of his master in the highest degree, on account of his superior proficiency in virtue and wisdom. The philosopher often commends him for his docility and attention, his love of learning and virtue, and his contempt of poverty. After Hooi, the most eminent of the sage's pupils was Chung-chee. He had the principal hand in compiling the Lun-nee; he also instructed Confucius's grandson, as before mentioned, and seems to have been considered, by his fellow-pupils, as almost equal to the sage himself. Several of his sayings, as well as anecdotes respecting him, are interspersed in the Lun-nee; which were probably inserted by Yaou-chee, his fellow-pupil, who assisted in compiling this work.

Among the other pupils of Confucius, seven appear most prominent, namely, Chee-koong, who expressed such affection for the sage after his death; he appears to have been highly valued by his master—Chee-loo, so much esteemed by the sage for his ardour and sincerity, and so often blamed by him for his rashness. He, on several occasions, served his country, Loo, in a military capacity, with great reputation, although the envy of Mung-suen-see, one of the three brothers with whose vices the sage had to contend, prevented his rendering her that service which he desired.—Yaou-chee, the coadjutor of Chung-chee, in compiling the anecdotes and sayings of the sage, Nim-yaou, or

Nim-khou, who was employed by Qui-hong-chee, and who ultimately procured the recal of his master to his native province.—Choy-gno, and Choong-koong. The conversation of the sage with these pupils, principally on the social virtues, with their relation of his acts and sayings, constitute the substance of the Lun-nee; which might therefore, with propriety, be termed, "*The Life and Sayings of the Chinese Sage.*"

We now come to the works of Confucius. As the sage, however, so frequently refers to the classical books of the first order, generally termed, by the Chinese, *kung*, or *king*, on account of their supposed excellence, it may not be improper previously to take a very brief view of them, particularly as he himself was the author of one of them, (the Chun-chow,) and, if he did not compile the *Ly*, the largest of the other four, he so modelled it, that it might be truly esteemed his own work. These king, or classics of the first order, are five in number; the first of which is,

The *Uk-king* (by Du Halde termed the *Y-king*). This work contains the Trigrams, or enigmatic lines of Fo-hi, said to be the first emperor of China. These consist of three lines, varied by one or more of them being broken in the midst. Two of these trigrams, forming six lines, are placed in sixty-four different positions. In the first position, the two upper lines and the sixth are broken in two; in the second, only the fifth line is broken; in the third position, the second, third, and sixth, are broken; and in the fourth, the second and third only. After each position follows a short sentence, and then a comment by Confucius, deducing from, or rather affixing certain ideas to, each of these positions. It is highly probable that these trigrams preceded the invention of the Chinese characters, and that they were the first attempt to express, in writing, ideas relative to heaven, earth, man, &c. Only the trigrams, or broken lines, are ascribed to Fo-hi; the sentences are supposed to be added by some one who lived prior to Confucius; and the explanatory observations, which form by far the greatest, as well as the most intelligible, part of the work, by the sage himself. The work consists of three very thin octavo volumes, and is comprised in 208 pages. The sage was extremely fond of it: his observations,

observations, however, on what he conceived to be the ideas conveyed therein, probably constitute its most valuable part. One of Mr. Marsham's Chinese assistants said, that he fully understood it; but the only idea he affixed to it was, that, by studying it, persons may be able to detect thieves, and recover stolen goods.

The second is the *Seu-king* (by Du Halde termed the *Chu*). *Seu* is the term commonly used to denote a book. This work is in reality a collection of records relative to the first four dynasties of the Chinese emperors: it is comprised in two small octavo volumes, which, together contain 214 pages. It is divided into four parts; the first relates to the Gne dynasty, which includes only two emperors, Gneu and Sun; (the Yao and Chun of Du Halde;) the former is said to have reigned seventy years, and the latter thirty-three. He was adopted by Gneu, on account of his superior virtues. Considerations of the same nature induced Sun to adopt Ee (the Yu of Du Halde) in preference to his own children. This part contains twenty-four pages. The second part treats of the dynasty of Hia, of which Ee was the founder. It is comprised in twenty pages. The third part treats of the dynasty of Syong, of which Thong was the founder; and consists of forty pages: this concludes the first volume. The second volume treats of the dynasty of Chou, founded by the famous Moo-wong, the son of the Mun-wong, whom Confucius celebrated by the name of Chou, and proposed as a model for his own imitation. This part occupies the whole of the second volume, which contains 150 pages. The study of this book, and the *See*, or the book of ancient poems, seems to have been the constant and delightful employ of Confucius; and to have formed him, in a great measure, to that real greatness of mind which appeared in the whole course of his life.

The third is the *SEE*. This word denotes poetry in general, and is probably applied to this work by way of eminence. The *See* is a collection of poems and odes, written partly on men eminent for their virtues, or notorious for their vices, and partly on miscellaneous subjects. The first book opens with an ode in praise of the celebrated Mun-wong. These odes, which are in number three hundred and eleven, Confucius selected from a great number of others

which he judged of pernicious tendency. They are divided into six books: the first, which is the largest, contains a hundred and sixty odes; the second, eighty; the third, thirty-one; the fourth, a like number; the fifth, only four; and the sixth, five. These six books, however, the Chinese have divided into thirty-one smaller sections, the largest of which contains twenty-one odes, and the smallest four. They have further numbered the stanzas in each ode, and even the lines in each stanza. There is a considerable diversity of measure in these odes, the lines containing from three to seven characters, which is the highest number of feet contained in one line; four characters in a line, however, is their most common measure. A great variety is also introduced into the stanzas; some consist only of two lines, some contain four, others five, and some include eight. In most of them a degree of rhyme is observable, though greatly diversified; in some the first, third, and fourth, lines harmonize; in others, the first and the fourth; in others, the third and the sixth. Some of these odes are of a most curious structure, and must have cost the author considerable pains. In several of those which consist of three stanzas, these three (which, in the Chinese mode, are placed in perpendicular lines,) contain the same identical characters, varying only the third foot in the second line, (or the seventh in the couplet,) in which variation the point and beauty of the couplet chiefly consist. To such a pitch is this carried in some of them, that in an ode of three stanzas, each of which contains four lines of four feet each, the whole twelve lines, have no more than eleven different characters! This work consists of four very thin volumes, all of which include only 318 octavo pages.

The *CHUN-CHOU*, written by the sage himself in his old age, forms the fourth of the king; Chun denotes the spring, and Chou autumn. Under these names the sage describes the affairs, both prosperous and adverse, of the different petty states of which China was then composed, principally with reference to the kingdom of Loo. It embraces a period of 243 years, giving a succinct account of twelve kings of Loo; the last of which is Oi-koong, in whose fourteenth year it is written. This work consists of two volumes, and is comprised in 264 octavo pages.

The

The *Ly*, or the *Ly-khee*, is the fifth, and the largest of these ancient works. It is divided into five volumes, each of which contains two books. *Ly* denotes reason or propriety, as applied to dress, demeanour, conversation, &c. This book is a complete directory for propriety of behaviour on almost every occasion in life, both public and private. It is divided into forty-nine sections; to enumerate the particulars of each, however, would be tedious, if not uninteresting: suffice it to say, that it contains instructions for the conduct of children and parents, of brothers, and the other social relations, of magistrates, both superior and inferior, of learned men, &c. &c. These instructions extend to behaviour at home and abroad, in the temples, when studying, when at leisure, at feasts, diversions, music, archery, in times of distress, mourning, &c. They refer to dress, particularly at a time of mourning, to the different articles of dress, in the various seasons of the year, &c. These are illustrated by examples drawn from the behaviour of the celebrated *Mun-Wong*, and other sages. *Mun-wong* is by some said to be the author of this work: but to me it appears much more probable, that *Confucius* himself, who is acknowledged to have compiled it, was in reality the author of it. As a great part of it is in the colloquial form, it seems probable to me, that the sage, after having studied with intense diligence the maxims, examples, and manners, of these ancient sages, replied to the questions of his pupils on propriety of behaviour, &c. by relating some saying of theirs on these subjects, or some anecdote respecting them, in order to enforce his own ideas. However, whether it was compiled thus, or from written documents then existing, the ideas and maxims of the ancient Chinese sages respecting life and manners, may be considered as concentrated in this work, which has probably contributed more towards forming the Chinese character, and given the tone to their manners and morals, during these last two thousand years, than all the other classics united: perhaps it may not be too much to consider it as the basis on which the fabric of the present Chinese policy, manners, and government has been erected. Its bulk exceeds that of any two of the other works, as the five volumes contain nearly 700 pages. The whole of these five king are comprised in sixteen very thin volumes.

The Chinese classical books of the second order, are those which they term the *See-seu*, or "the four books." These are generally termed the Works of *Confucius*, although the fourth of them was written by *Mung-chee*, the pupil of the sage's grandson. They are as follows:

1. The *Tay-hok*, a small treatise written by *Confucius*, principally for the use of rulers, and such as are employed in government, whom it instructs to qualify themselves for governing others by subduing their own passions, and restoring reason to its pristine authority in the soul. *Tay* means great; and *hok* is either the verb to learn, or the substantive learning, according to the connection. This work, although divided into ten chapters, is comprised in twenty octavo pages.

2. The *Choong-yoong*, or "the Inmutable Mean" (as *Du Halde* terms it,) is the second in the *See-seu*. *Choong* denotes "the midst," and *yoong*, signifies "to use;" also way, mean, &c. This work, therefore, might be rather termed "the Path of Moderation: it describes the middle way, or the due government, rather than the extirpation of the passions, as the way by which a man may attain to perfection in virtue, and arrive at the summit of happiness. It was compiled from his grandfather's papers by *Chee-see*, the grandson of *Confucius*; and is comprised in 36 octavo pages, which are, however, divided into thirty-three sections.

3. The *Lun-gnee* is the third of the *See-seu*. *Lun* signifies to speak or converse; and *knee*, to reply or answer. The work consists partly of conversations, and partly of detached maxims of the sage. It is said in the preface to the work to have been compiled by *Chung-chee* and *Yaou-chee*, two of the sage's disciples: it consists of two volumes, each of which contains five books, further divided into ten chapters: it is nearly three times as large as the two former works taken together, and, if we except the *Chun-chou*, is the principal work of the sage, particularly as,

4. The fourth of these was written by *Mung-chee*, one of the disciples of the sage's grandson. It consists of conversations between *Mung-chee* and *Liong-wy-fong*, a petty sovereign. It is, however, held by the Chinese in equal estimation with the other three; and, like them, forms one of the class-books which the Chinese students commit to memory, in order to qualify themselves for

for public business. It consists of two volumes, divided into twenty chapters, and comprises 292 pages.

The names of Gnan-in (or Hooi,) Chung-chee, the sage's grandson Chee-see, and his disciple Mung-chee, as being sages, are said by my Chinese assistants to be inscribed immediately underneath that of Confucius, in the tablets placed in the Chinese schools; and underneath these, in two rows, the names of the chief of Confucius's other disciples, and of the most eminent commentators on his work. To this tablet the Chinese students, at stated times, do obeisance, by way of expressing their reverence for these sages and learned men.

The age in which Confucius, and these eminent men reared by him, flourished, seems to have formed the most memorable of Chinese literature; from which period it appears to have made little or no advancement. Indeed, the fact mentioned by so many writers, namely, that the course of education for the highest employments consists almost exclusively of the study of Confucius and these other classics, while it evinces the veneration in which those works are held, necessarily gives a uniformity to their taste, style, and phraseology, and almost unavoidably leaves them mere imitators of these ancient models.

It is somewhat singular, that this era of Chinese literature (which includes about eighty years,) should so nearly synchronize with that in which the most celebrated Greek writers flourished. The pursuits of the latter, it is true, differed considerably from those of the Chinese sages, as the attention of these was restricted almost entirely to morals and manners. If the pursuits and labours of the Chinese sages were less splendid, however, than those of the Greek philosophers, they were perhaps superior in point of utility; as with respect to civilization and political order, they have shed a salutary influence over nearly a third part of mankind for probably two thousand years.

The *First Book* of the *Lun-gnee* treats chiefly of the root and origin of virtue, which the sage describes as springing from filial piety and fraternal affection. The principal speakers are the sage, and his pupils, Chung-chee, Yaou-chee, and Chee-koong. It contains a variety of observations relative to filial piety, to the duty of a pupil, of an affectionate son, of the honorable or good man; and concludes with a quotation from the See

before mentioned. The second chapter introduces the sage extolling equitable government. Adverting to the See, he resumes the subject of government, describes the progress of his own mind from fifteen to twenty, defines filial piety in answer to inquiries from Mung-ee-chee, the brother of Qui-see, from Mung-ee-chee's son, Mung-moo-pak, and his own disciple Chee-ha, extols his beloved pupil Hooi, gives directions for discerning a man's real character, informs Chee-loo wherein consists real knowledge, describes the proper motive for seeking knowledge, the conduct proper for a ruler, the real magistrate, the importance of a virtuous principle, the superior excellence of the Chou dynasty compared with the preceding ones of Syong and Ha, and concludes with two important, though concise, remarks.

The *Second Book* of the *Lun-Gnee* treats professedly of Ly, or virtue as expressed in propriety of conduct and manners. It opens with the sage's reprobating the vanity of Qui-see and his brothers, for affecting regal magnificence in their houses and worship. He then accounts for their conduct from the want of a virtuous principle, defines the latter in answer to Lum-fong, laments the state of his country, adverts again to the regal ceremonies of worship improperly performed by Qui-see, defines the relative value of sincerity, and refinement in manners, in answer to Chee-ha, returns again to Qui-see's worship, defines the real nature of the worship of the Deity, replies to an ill-natured reflection from Wong-suen-ka, and extols Muu-wong. Then follows an incident occurring in the sage's youth, another evincing his attachment to ancient customs, the reply of the sage to Tung-koong, king of Loo, respecting government, conversation between Oi-koong and Choy-guo, the sage's rebuke to the latter, his censure of Koon-choong's vanity, his commendation of the musician Thay, an incident occurring in the sage's travels, his comparison of the emperors Sun and Moo-Wong, and a reflection of his on the depravity of the age. In the second chapter the sage commends virtue, although found in an obscure village, affirms that a virtuous man alone is capable of justly discriminating men and things, gives various precepts to encourage men in the pursuit of virtue, describes his own sense of the value of virtuous instruction, the meanness of being ashamed of poverty, the honorable man's conduct

in society; reprobates selfishness, recommends gentleness and urbanity of manners, advises his disciples respecting public employments, converses with Chung-chee, describes the dutiful son, commends the ancients; the honorable or upright man, and hints the danger of giving advice.

The *Third* book consists of observations made by the sage on certain persons around him, relating to their possessing genuine virtue. It begins with remarks on Koong-ya-cheong, Nam-yoong, Chee-koong and Choong-koong, two of his disciples.—Then follows an instance of the modesty of Chhit-teu-hoi, of the ardent attachment of Chee-loo, the sage's reply to Mung-moo-pak's inquiries respecting him, Khou, Chhuk—the sage's conversation with Chee-koong, an observation of his on Choy-ee, on Sun-choong, Chee-koong's wish, his observation respecting his master, the sage's remarks on Chee-loo, his commendation of Koong-mun-chee, of Chee-chin, and An-phung-choong. The sage then censures Chong-mun-choong, refuses to pronounce on Chee-mun, or Chhun-mun-chee's possessing real virtue, commends Nung-moo-chee; advises his disciples, now in the Chim country, to return home, extols Pak-ee and Sook-chhi, reprobates Mee-siung-kou, and declares his hatred of dissimulation. The wishes of Chee-loo, Gnan-in, and the sage, follow; and an expression hinting his attachment to learning concludes the chapter. The second chapter contains the sage's address to Choong-koong, his inquiry respecting Pak-chee, and the sage's reply, the sage's eulogium on Gnan-in, his advice to Gnan-see, his remark on Choong-koong, on Hooi, his reply to the inquiry of Qui-hoong-chee, the son of Qui-see; his visit to Pak-gnou, his further eulogium on Hooi, his reply to Nim-khou, question to Chee-yaou, commendation of Mung-chee-fwan, his observation on the taste of that age, on virtue, moderation, knowledge, his reply to Choy-gno, his visiting Nam-chee, his definition of rectitude, and his conversation with Chee-koong relative to perfect virtue.

The *Fourth* book principally treats of the sage's humility, diligence, and probity. The first chapter commences with his declaring that he did not compose, he only revised what the ancient sages had written; he then represents his inability to instruct others, and laments the

perverseness of the age; bemoans his advanced age, as rendering him unable to realize the great Chou in his nightly visions, gives directions for advancing in virtue, declares his readiness to instruct any, and describes his manner of teaching. Then follow, an instance of his sympathy in the sorrows of others, his conversation with Gnan-in on seeking public employments, a question from Chee-loo, the sage's answer, his advice relative to seeking riches; his care respecting divine worship, war, and sickness; his high relish for music, a question from Nim-yaou to Chee-koong respecting Chup, the sage's answer to Chee-koong, his estimation of riches, his recommendation of the Uk-king, the See, the Seu, and the Ly, his reply to a question from the ruler of the Ip country, his humble confession, his care in conversation, in choosing a teacher, his confidence in heaven, when in danger from Hoon-khooi, his vindication of himself from the charge of reserve, his complaint of men's insincerity, his tenderness towards the brute creation, his cautious mode of acting, his condescension in instructing others, an instance of his readiness to receive reproof, of his willingness to learn from others, his modesty, his reply to Chee-loo when sick, his censure of pride, his manner and demeanour. The second chapter opens with the sage's eulogium on Thay-pak, on Ly, reason or propriety. Then follow certain anecdotes of Chung-chee, one of the most eminent of the sage's disciples. To this succeed the sage's recommendation of the See, the Ly, and Gnok, or music, and certain miscellaneous observations respecting habit, pride, learning, civil convulsions, &c. and an eulogium on the musician Chee, the Thay mentioned Book III. After which the sage extols in the ancient emperors Gnew and Sun, adverts to Moo-wong, then to his father Chou and Mun-wong, and concludes with an eulogium on Ee, the founder of the Ha dynasty.

The *Fifth* book consists principally of various incidents illustrating the character of the sage. It commences with noticing his care respecting conversation. Then follow his answer to one who lamented he had not signalized himself by some famous deed, instances of his discrimination relative to custom, a short eulogium on him, his conduct when seized by the people of Hong, the reply of Chee-koong to one inquiring about

his master; an observation of the sage's acknowledging his former poverty, instances of his modesty, his exclamation respecting the Hoong bird, an instance of his sympathy and respect, Gnan-in's admiration of the sage's virtues, his description of the sage's mode of instruction, the sage's displeasure at Chee-loo's appointing him an official servant when sick, his reply to Chee-koong's delicate hint relative to his engaging in public business, his wish to emigrate, his return to Loo in his old age, his sense of his own deficiency, his observations on perseverance, his eulogium on Gnan-in, various observations, his eulogium on Chee-loo, and his reproof of him: the chapter concludes with two or three miscellaneous observations. The second chapter contains a minute portrait of the sage's manner of conducting himself both in public and private life. It describes his behaviour in his youth when among his relatives, in his sovereign's palace, when receiving a superior guest, when entering the palace, when descending from it when on an embassy, his choice of colours in dress, his attention to the form and materials of it, his manner on solemn and court days, and when fasting; his care respecting the quality, &c. of his food, his behaviour when eating, &c. his respect for ancient customs, his caution relative to medicine, an instance of his humanity, his veneration for his deceased ancestors, his respect towards his sovereign, his humanity to deceased friends, his mode of behaviour at a feast, in time of thunder, and when in a carriage. The volume concludes with an obscure incident probably intended to inculcate prudence and caution.

This work of Confucius seems early to have engaged the attention of commentators; the principal of which, Chhung-chee, Wun-see, Yaou-see, Fwan-see, &c. are mentioned in this volume; though the period in which they flourished is not particularized. Cheû-hee, who says that he lived fifteen hundred years posterior to the sage, appears to have collected and examined the opinions of the different commentators who preceded him, and to have subjoined his own. It is this comment by Cheû-hee, which is generally printed with the text of Con-

fucius. One, however, much more modern, as well as more copious, the translator has by him, which is on a different plan; it explains, or rather interprets, by other Chinese characters, the particular phrases of the text, and in many sentences every character. This comment appears to be the work of several hands; its bulk is about six times that of the original text.

To the curious admirer of antiquity, this work recommends itself by exhibiting to him the celebrated Chinese sage, exactly as he appeared in the eyes of his disciples, both in public and private life. It may also serve to convey some idea of Chinese manners, nearly as unvarying in their nature as those of the Hindoos, and which we have here an opportunity of contemplating in their origin. The translator freely acknowledges, however, that his chief inducement to undertake the work was, the hope of laying open to his countrymen the nature of the Chinese language. To render this language accessible to them appeared so desirable, both as opening the way for a thorough investigation of the literature and ancient writings of the Chinese, as well as for the ultimate introduction among them of those discoveries in science which so eminently distinguish the western world; and, above all, of the Holy Scriptures in their purity and excellence; that he felt it a sacred duty to mark, with the utmost care, every step which he had himself trodden, and so to leave open the track to his countrymen, that any one who chose might pursue the same path without fatigue, and reap in a few months what had cost him years of patient and laborious investigation. As no means, however, seemed adequate to this end, but that of giving the text of some approved work, with a translation as literal as possible, and an explanation of the different characters, this work came recommended for this purpose by the double consideration of its containing so full and faithful a portrait of the celebrated Chinese sage, and of its being one of those standard works, which have for ages served as models of style to those who have been candidates for the highest offices in the Chinese empire.

Extracts from the Portfolio of a Man of Letters.

TEA.

DR. MOYES, in his unpublished lectures, has the following curious observation on Tea:—Having mentioned this substance, it may be proper to observe that this plant has generally been mistaken by naturalists; the green and blaem (so spelt in the lectures) teas are said to differ, not only in the time and manner of gathering and drying them, but, in fact, they are two different species of leaves, growing upon different shrubs: tea, properly so called, has no flavour by itself: but, in observing narrowly any parcel of tea, you will find two kinds of leaves, one of them are those of the tea plant, the other the leaves of a plant, called by the Chinese Qua-ki, which gives the tea all its agreeable flavor. This I have tried myself: having carefully got picked out all the leaves of the Qua-ki from a parcel of tea, I have infused the remainder, and found the taste only a disagreeable bitter. This I am persuaded is the cause why the attempts made to produce tea in other countries than China have failed. The tea plant was indeed procured, but the mixture of the Qua-ki overlooked.

A MARESCHAL IN THE WRONG BOX.

A facetious French Abbé had engaged a box at the Opera, from which (after being seated) he was rudely turned out by a certain Mareschal of France. He brought his action in a court of honor, and pleaded his own cause; he began thus: "It is not of Mareschal Turenne, who took so many towns; of Sufrein, who took so many ships; or of Crebillon, who took Minorca, that I have to complain; but it is of that Mareschal who took my box at the Opera, and never took any thing else in the whole course of his life."

THE ANGEL SYPHILIS.

Pineda, a Spanish commentator on the Bible, maintains that, under the vague and comprehensive name of leprosy, the syphilis was known to the earliest ages of human history, to the camp of Moses, to the home of Job, to the Scythians of Herodotus, to Hippocrates, to Herod the Great, and to Macrobius. He also traces its ravages among the Crusaders, and in Moorish Spain, long before the discovery of America.

As Syphilis is the angel of retribution, appointed to punish promiscuous intercourse, and thus to diffuse and to perpe-

trate the sacred ordinances of marriage; his commission, it should seem, must have begun with society itself.

HARLEQUIN.

Riccoboni, in the History of the Italian Theatre, says, "I doubt not that our Harlequin's dress is exactly inherited from that of the Mimes, or Roman farcers, who had their heads shaven, and were called *Planipedes*. The following passage of Apuleius supports my conjecture:—*Quid enim si choragium thimelicum possiderem: num ex eo argumentarere etiam uti me consuesse Tragædi syrmate, Histrionis crocota, Mimi centunculo*. In this word *centunculo*, or hundred-colored garb, the dress of Harlequin is exactly designated.

There are other circumstances which prove that his apparel was in use on the ancient theatre: for instance, his black mask. The Mimes are described to us, *fuligine faciem obducti*. As for the custom of shaving the head, it is also ancient; *Sanniones mimum agebant rasis capitibus*.

One authority more, that of Diomed, liv. iii. which describes his slip-shod, or bare feet. *Planipes Græcè dicitur Mimus, ideo autem Latine Planipes, quod Actores planis pedibus, id est, nudi, prosœnium introirent*. And thus we find the complete costume of Harlequin, the shaven skull, the parti-coloured dress, the unshod feet, in use among the Mimes of the ancients.

CHINESE MEDICAL LOGIC.

Sir G. Staunton used to relate a characteristic anecdote of old Kien Long, Emperor of China. He was inquiring of Sir G. the manner in which physicians were paid in England. When, after some difficulty, his majesty was made to comprehend the system, he exclaimed, "Is any man well in England that can afford to be ill? Now I will inform you," said he, "how I manage my physicians. I have four, to whom the care of my health is committed; a certain weekly salary is allowed them; but the moment I am ill, that salary stops, till I am well again. I need not inform you my illnesses are usually short."

WATER FROLIC.

In honor of the marriage of the king of France, the cardinal of Bourbon gave, in October 1581, a feast to the court at his abbey of St. Germain des Prés. A gilded yacht, shaped into the likeness of a

triumphal car, stopped in the morning at the Louvre, to take on board the king, queen, and royal family, who slid down the Seine, in slow pomp, to the Abbey, by means of an invisible machinery. Other boats disguised as tritons, whales, dolphins, and marine monsters, floated before, behind, and beside; and poured, from their viewless bellies, the music of innumerable trumpets, clarions, hautboys, and human voices.

On their arrival at the Abbey, a breakfast, *à la fourchette*, loaded the table, about noon, with rural dainties, with ice-creams, and with fruits of every season. A mystery, representing the wedding at Cana in Galilee, was next performed by the monks and their pupils; during which, the fountain in the garden, after spouting water, suddenly gave excellent wine to the guests. The return to Paris, which was delayed until twilight, again took place upon the river, and the boats in the rear threw into the air brilliant fireworks, which the waters reflected and multiplied, and which greatly delighted the fifty thousand spectators curiously assembled on the banks of the Seine. Illuminations kindled at every place as the aquatic procession approached.

The luxury of princes is the most innocent, perhaps the most useful, employment of public income. It is not grudged by the people, they in a great degree partake a truly national festivity. Moveable idlers enjoy its presence, and the stationary its description. If history disdained less to record the pleasures of peace, society would suffer less from the more noticed pageantry of warfare.

FLATTERY OF POETS.

The absurdity of poetic compliments is not often more conspicuous than in the distich, wherein Crebillon, the tragedian, attempted to sketch a character of Louis XV. It would have suited our Edward the Sixth.

Juste, clément, pieux, son austère jeunesse
Semble déjà dicter les loix de sa vieillesse.

Translation.

There is a passage in Horace which might thus be modernized.

Mediocribus esse poetis,
Non homines, non dii, non concessere co-
lumnæ.

A middling poet's vain attempts to live,
Can readers, critics, booksellers, forgive?

ROWING.

A recent visitor of Constantinople, Castellan, observes, that the method of

rowing in use there appears far more efficacious than the European method.

The oars are plumbed in the handle, so as nearly to balance on the fulcrum, and, if let alone, to preponderate within the boat. Instead of being pulled they are pushed, and thus the rowers see their way before them.

Castellan says, (vol. ii. p. 92) but this must be an exaggeration, that a Constantinopolitan boat will make as much way in a minute, as a man walks in a quarter of an hour.

PASCAL.

Among Pascal's *Thoughts*, which were once overvalued, and are now forgotten, occur these aphorisms.

3. Death is more easily borne than the fear of death.

5. When men use the same words, we infer that they have the same ideas; but snow itself is discoloured, in becoming an idea, by the hue of the beholder's eye. One man sees it with a greenish tint, one with a bluish, and a third orange. How much more must complex and moral ideas be stained by interior accessory tinges.

14. Many certain things have been contradicted; and many false things circulate uncontradicted. It is no mark of truth to escape being impugned; what is undisputed is not therefore indisputable.

17. Why are we fickle, but because we feel the irreality of tried pleasures, and have not felt the irreality of untried pleasures?

18. If we dreamt every night the same thing, we should attribute reality to these apparitions in the fancy. If we hear every day the same thing, we in like manner confound repetition with evidence. What evidence but repetition have we of the phenomena of Nature?

19. Man is neither beast nor angel; and who aspires to play the angel but too often performs the beast.

25. Beasts never aim at one another's admiration, but at man's: whereas men, even when they profess to look higher, keep too much in view the opinion of their fellow-men.

41. A natural style always delights: where we expect an author to meet a man is an agreeable surprise. *Plus poétique quam humanè locutus est*, is a form of censure which our journalists should oftener put in force.

42. The last thing we find out in making a book is what ought to come first.

THE DELUGE.

Upon the principle of a general Deluge, how is the propagation of the various kinds of noxious animals which are found in America, and in divers islands, some of them separated from any continent or other island by immense tracts of ocean, to be accounted for? That useful animals should be transported by the aid of man, those from whose coverings, flesh, and labour, we derive food, raiment, and convenience, we may easily conclude; but, that serpents and other noxious animals should be conveyed by

man from one continent to another, from one island to another, for the purpose of general propagation, is impossible to be conceived. And what other natural means is there by which they could be conveyed *but* the agency of man? Besides, there are some kinds of animals which cannot live out of that particular climate wherein they are found. How came these then in that part of the world where Noah's ark was built? And how did they survive the flood in that climate?

ORIGINAL POETRY.

THE PROGRESS OF FEELING,

IN FOUR PARTS.

By HENRY SIDDONS.

PART THE SECOND.

THE SUBJECT.

THE Feeling of our divine Saviour—His remark on children—The advantage of the Christian over the bloody practices of Pagan religion, illustrated by Feeling—Picture of a learned and benevolent bishop—The village parson, description of his cottage, of his piety and charity—The force of Feeling over the savage part of creation—Well known story of the lion and the dog—A short reflection—The funeral of Lord Nelson.

Thou, sacred Feeling, still inspir'st the line,
That pants to prove thy origin divine.
Array'd in Heav'n-born majesty by thee,
The Son of God, and man's mild Saviour see.
With him the sainted passion first began,
Who sigh'd, with angel tears, for *coming man*:
Prompted by that, the dreadful cross he
brav'd,
Mankind ere *form'd*, by Feeling has been
sav'd;
The hallow'd flame thro' all life's thorny road,
Play'd like a glory round the Son of God.
Oh! bless'd Redeemer! thine it was to feel,
To lull the suff'rer, and the hurt to heal;
To view the lisping children round thee
wait,
And teach vain man a lesson in *their state*;
His arrogance to crush, his pride contemn,
By proving angels were the likeliest them!
There spoke the Saviour from his inmost
breast,
There stood the Christian and the God con-
fess'd;
While other prophets to Bellona's car,
Yok'd the red steeds of vengeance and of war;
Grimly besmear'd their horrid altars o'er,
With shrieking victims and the martyr's gore;

He, arm'd with Feeling, the pretenders hurl'd,
And gave the Christian doctrine to the world.

Behold among the time's degenerate storm,
Bright 'midst the gloom, yon venerable form;
Nourish'd in laurell'd Learning's honor'd seat,
Fav'rite of Wisdom, in her mild retreat;
When Faction, issuing from her smoky caves,
Roars in the thunder, in the tempest raves;
The virtuous prelate lifts the mystic rod,
And vindicates the sacred truths of God;
Impressive feeling on each sentence spread,
The shallow atheist reads, and hides his
head;
So, rapt Elisha mounted to the skies,
Before his frightened tribes' convicted eyes;
Who saw him to the Heav'n of Heav'ns con-
vey'd,
Whilst *harmless lightnings* round his chariot
play'd.

In humbler paths the village parson tends,
Their talents different, but alike their ends;
In yonder tufted grove, you may descry
The spire, too modest to assault the sky:
Close by the church his cottage meets the
sight,
Plain as his manners, simple, pure, and white;
Up to his roof, the twisting ivy crawls,
The modest hedge-rose crimsons on his walls;
Fearless of harm, the swallow builds her nest,
And from his window twitters him to rest.

Here the benighted traveller may pause,
And here the world's lorn outcast plead her
cause;

Deluded Virtue here may safely mourn,
The shepherd joys to see the lamb return,
Softens her woes, and to the wand'rer's eyes
Bids brighter scenes, in happier worlds, arise.

Oh! Christian Feeling, with what grace
dost thou

Shed brighter glories on Religion's brow!
Nor does the blest sensation breathe confin'd
To any *country*, or to any *kind*;
Congenial Nature's animating soul,
Pervades *creation*, and inspires the *whole*;
Old is the tale, by which is well express'd
This lenient influence in a savage breast.

A generous

A gen'rous lion, in proud London's tower,
Who long had mock'd his goaler's taming
pow'r;

And long in sullen dignity retain'd
The native fierceness, by which once he
reign'd;

As the bold stranger thro' the grate would peer,
Roar'd till he stagger'd back with pallid fear;
Whirl'd his long tail, like a red meteor round,
Shook his gold mane, and harrow'd up the
ground.

A man more savage than the noble beast,
Into his den a screaming spaniel cast.

At first, the monster sprung towards his
prize,

But sudden paus'd, and listen'd to his cries;
Suspended for awhile, amaz'd he stands,
Like some fine figure from a sculptor's hands.
The dog grown bolder from his lengthen'd
gaze,

Licks his huge paws and with his whiskers
plays;

Then falls again, with simple, playful bound,
While his new master turns him round and
round;

Eyes him with pity, licks him o'er and o'er,
And to a gentle murmur sinks his roar;
Soon side by side the friendly couple go,
And gratitude starts up from cherish'd
woe.

Long may the practice with the story suit,
And tyrants learn a lesson from a brute!!!

When chaste-eye'd Morning opes the gates
of light,

And glids the dew-drop of retiring Night;
When the sun rises, and the landscape glows,
And o'er the rock a golden radiance throws;
The grateful bird expands its painted wings,
And, warm'd by Feeling, to the morning sings.

This, 'tis alone, that elevates the soul,
And thro' the good man's walk, improves
the whole;

Brightens the fairest prospect to his eyes,
And tips the rain-bow in its varied dyes;
Inspir'd by this, the virtuous mind expands,
And darts fresh radiance on the golden sands;
Views ocean, spangled on her purple vest,
And the light clouds in lucid silver dress'd.

Say, can the silent trace of gliding years
Dry the pure source of Britain's patriot tears?
Tears, such as late bedew'd each musing
eye,

When Nelson mov'd in pomp funereal by;
When the pale Genius of our sea-girt isle,
Drop'd her bright anchor and forgot to
smile!

Mourn'd e'en her triumphs as she stood and
wept,

And all the waves a solemn motion kept,
Roll'd the big billows sadly to the shore,
And the winds murmur'd—Nelson is no
more!!!

Shall feelings such as these forget to rise,
When sadden'd memory heaves her softest
sighs?

Ah! no the recollection shall remain,
And fire the future Nelsons of the main;
Green Neptune breathing thro' his sea-tun'd
horn,

Shall sing the nervous lay to times unborn;
His choral nymphs chaunt to their favor'd
isle,

The praises of the *Hero of the Nile*;
The hand of Gratitude and Feeling's tear,
Shall o'er his grave the deathless laurel
rear,

And keep it green for ever on his bier!

PATENTS LATELY ENROLLED.

Communications of Specifications, and Accounts of New Patents, are earnestly solicited, and will always command early Notice.

MR. ANDREW PATTEN'S (MANCHESTER),
for a Discovery and Improvements in
the Tanning of Leather, by the Use of
Pyroligneous, or Wood-Acid.

THE invention and improvements
described in the specification now
before us, are the joint property of
Messrs. Andrew Patten and Charles
Hankinson, who have described the pro-
cess as follows:—The hides to be tanned
are to be first limed, haired, fleshed, and
beamed, in the manner in general used
by tanners; after which they are to be
well washed, and cleared of the lime
and masterings, and then immersed into
a pit of weak liquor made from oak-
bark, in which they must remain for five
or six weeks, and be handled well till

they begin to bloom; then they are to
be taken out and immersed into a pit of
pyroligneous acid for about a fortnight,
more or less, according to the substance
of the hides. Before the pyroligneous
acid is put into the pit it must be well
filtered, or cleared from the oily or tarry
matter, which is done by heat, in the
following manner: Put the proper quan-
tity in a copper, or other metal pan,
that will not injure the color of the
acid, and light a fire under it; then
throw over the surface of the liquor a
quantity of fine ground dry spent bark,
which is very soon to be skimmed off
again, and a fresh quantity thrown in its
place, and so continue the operation till
about half a pound to each gallon of li-
quor

quor has been used, and continue the skimming also till the liquor comes up nearly to the boiling point: it is then to be drawn off and suffered to cool.

If the hides or skins be light, the pyroligneous acid should be weakened with as much water or spent liquor as acid: and in all cases the proportions of water and acid must be regulated by the weight or strength of the hides. They are to be handled every day till sufficiently raised, and then they should be immersed into a pit of clear water, and remain in it one or two days. In order to bring the hides as nearly as possible to the color which is generally given to leather, they should be removed into a pit of strong ooze, or bark liquor, and be suffered to remain there for three or four weeks; or they may be put into two such leys three or four weeks, then they may be taken up and dried for sale. If the hides are very heavy, they must lie longer in the acid and in the bark-liquor.

A second method is this: after the hides are haired, limed, &c. and thoroughly cleaned; then we are to take spent bark, spent fustic, or spent shumac, such as has had its strength drawn from it by the dyer, and put it, in proper proportions, into a pit, and mix it with pyroligneous acid, into which the hides are to be immersed: they are to be well handled every day, and on each succeeding one to be removed into a pit of water, to which is to be added a proportion of the spent fustic, &c. in the same proportion as that put to the pyroligneous or wood acid, taking care to remove the hides every other day, out of one pit into the other, and to stir up the pit well into which they shall be removed before the hides are put into it. These operations are to be continued for six or eight weeks, until the skins are sufficiently tanned. The acid may be used alone without any other article being added to it, or used with it only in the filtering or clearing it, and it will make very good leather. Heavy hides, not more than half tanned, may be taken out of the bark ooze and immersed in the pyroligneous acid, taking care to handle them well, and they will be tanned through in two or three weeks, after which they may be taken out of the acid and put into a pit with a layer of bark, and remain for two or three weeks in that state until they shall be completely tanned, and of a good color, when they may be taken up and dried for sale. A little bark should be

used after the hides are taken out of the acid, because it tends in some measure to take away the smell of the acid, and gives the leather a better color.

MR. WILLIAM STRACHAN'S (CHESTER),
*for a Method of preparing the Ore of
Cobalt for Trade, Manufacture, and
Painting.*

When the ore is taken from the mine, it may be partially freed from the silix and earthy matter with which it is generally combined, by a small pick-axe or hammer, after which it must be exposed to the action of the air, in order to free it from the moisture. A vessel of iron, or other metal, in the form of a boiler, is next to be provided, the bottom of which is to be perforated with holes, of which the size is to be from a quarter to three-eighths of an inch in diameter, and the number of these perforations is to be regulated by the strength and size of the vessel employed. A pestle is now to be provided, which is to be put into action by a steam-engine, or other mechanical power, taking care that the vessel is placed upon a strong wooden frame; and, for the purpose of receiving the pounded ore as it falls through the bottom of the vessel, a space must be left below, the square of which may be eighteen inches, and the depth one foot. The ore is to be put into the vessel and pounded until it passes entirely through the holes, after which it must be sifted through a fine sieve, in order to separate the earth and sand from the ore; and, when ground very fine, the same operation of sifting must be repeated. The ore may now be considered in a fit state to tinge glass of a beautiful blue color, and, when more concentrated, may be used for making blue smalt.

The patentee mentions other methods of clearing the ore:—1. By passing it through rollers of iron, &c. 2. By beating it upon a hard substance with a hammer or wooden beater. 3. By pressure. 4. By friction. In these methods also the ore must be regularly sifted, cleaned, and otherwise properly prepared.

MR. JEREMIAH STEELE'S (LIVERPOOL),
*for a new Apparatus, &c. for Distil-
ling and Rectifying Spirits.*

This invention consists of an apparatus, combining two or more stills, to be heated by steam, and so connected together that the same steam will heat both, or all the stills, at the same time, whereby

whereby two or more quantities of the same, or different kinds of spirits, may be distilled or rectified at the same time. The spirits which arise from the inner and outer stills, as well as from different compartments, may either be kept separate, or, by uniting the pipes from the heads of the stills, be mixed together, by which latter contrivance a great advantage may be gained in some processes of distillation. The method of working the same is by applying steam between the stills, by means of which both, or all the stills, are heated with the same steam, and at the same time. Mr. Steele confines the invention, which he claims as his own, to a combination of two or more stills, heated at the same time by the same steam passing between them. By this method, we are told, that nearly the same quantity of steam that would be necessary to work a single still, will perform the work of five stills: and upon this principle any increase which may be made in the number of the compartments, will be attended with the same increase in the number of the different kinds of spirits that may be distilled or rectified.

WILLIAM EVERHARD, BARON VON DOORNIK'S (WELLS-STREET), for an *Improvement in the Manufacture of Soap to wash with Sea water, with hard Water, and with soft Water.*

This manufacture is thus effected:—one hundred bushels of crude or unprepared bones are reduced by grinding, &c. into a pulp, which is put into a shallow iron boiler, with the addition of 500 gallons of weak soap-lees; the mixture is to be kept boiling twenty-four hours, taking care that there is no adhesion of the substance to the metal of the vessel. When the boiling is over, the materials are to rest till the imperfectly soapy matter rises to the top, which is to be taken off, and put into a common soap-pan, and brought to the fair strength of soap, by the successive addition of lees, and boiling and preparing as commonly practised. During the last process, "I add," says the baron, "ten hundred weight of calcined and pulverized bones, first mixed with, and left to macerate, for twenty-four hours, in about 1000 gallons of water, which I add altogether along with the said pulverized bones. And, after the said addition, I proceed to finish the soap in the common way, only taking care to make it very strong, and to keep it constantly agitated."

To make common soap, or soap to be used in washing with soft water, the

improvement consists in using the imperfectly soapy matter, either wholly, or in any required proportion, instead of tallow, or such other materials as have been heretofore used in the making of soap. And, in the manufacture of the said common soap, the patentee does not add the macerated powder of bones, but more or less of the several ingredients, as oils, resins, &c. commonly used in making soap, in such proportions as the nature and description of the article intended for the market may require.

MR. JAMES ADAM'S (PITKELLONY, IN THE COUNTY OF PERTH), for a *Method of drying Malt and all Kinds of Grains and Seeds.*

This invention consists in the application of heat from steam which may be most conveniently done by confining the steam within chests or other kind of vessels, on a floor of metal, pottery or other substance or substances which most easily transmit heat, and which, being formed steam-tight, permit the heat to pass through the same without any steam or moisture; and that the malt and other grain, being spread upon the floor, is thereby dried in an equable, gentle, and regular manner, and the degrees of heat may be easily regulated by the admission of more or less steam through a cock, valve, &c. so that considerable precision in the degree of heat given to all parts of the floor may be always attainable. The material most approved by Mr. Adam for the floors is cast-iron made in plates of suitable size and thickness; these are to be joined together by flanches on the under side, so as to leave the floor smooth on the upper side, where the malt or other grain is spread about four inches thick. Below this upper floor may be placed either the hollow cylinders, chests, &c. for receiving the steam; and the steam itself will be produced by a boiler of suitable dimensions, and conveyed by pipes proper for the purpose.

The steam conducted by one or more pipes may be introduced, at one or more places of the steam floor, chests, or hollow cylinders, as required, a place being left therein, or raised therefrom with a pipe, to allow the air to go out while the steam is first admitted, and which may then be shut; and also a safety valve being provided therein, in case of sudden condensation, and a pipe or gutter being provided for carrying off the condensed steam, which may be either returned to the boiler, or let off at any convenient place by a cock, valve, or other contrivance.

PROCEEDINGS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.

THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

THIS illustrious Body has just published the first part of its transactions for 1812, containing the following interesting Papers.

1. On the Grounds of the Method which La Place has given in the second Chapter of the third Book of his *Mécanique Céleste* for computing the Attractions of Spheroids of every Description. By James Ivory, A. M.

2. On the Attractions of an extensive class of Spheroids. By J. Ivory, A.M.

3. An Account of some Peculiarities in the Structure of the Organ of Hearing in the *Balaena Mysticetus* of Linnæus. By Everard Home, Esq. F.R.S.

4. Chemical Researches on the Blood, and some other Animal Fluids. By William Thomas Brande, Esq. F.R.S.

5. Observations of a Comet, with Remarks on the Construction of its different Parts. By William Herschel, LL.D. F.R.S.

6. On a gaseous Compound of carbonic Oxide and Chlorine. By John Davy, Esq.

7. A Narrative of the Eruption of a Volcano in the Sea off the Island of St. Michael. By S. Tillard, Esq. Captain in the Royal Navy.

8. On the primitive Crystals of Carbonate of Lime, Bitter-Spar, and Iron-Spar. By William Hyde Wollaston, M.D. Sec. R.S.

9. Observations intended to show that the progressive Motion of Snakes is partly performed by means of the Ribs. By Everard Home, Esq. F.R.S.

10. An Account of some Experiments on the Combinations of different Metals and Chlorine, &c. By John Davy, Esq.

11. Further Experiments and Observations on the Action of Poisons on the Animal System. By B.C. Brodie, Esq. F.R.S.

From among these papers we have in the present month selected the *Narrative of the Eruption of a Volcano in the Sea off the Island of St. Michael*. By S. TILLARD, Esq. Captain in the Royal Navy.

"Approaching the island of St. Michael's, on Sunday the 12th of June, 1811, in his Majesty's sloop *Sabrina*, under my command, we occasionally observed, rising in the horizon, two or three columns of smoke, such as would have been occasioned by an action between two ships, to which cause we universally attributed its origin. This opinion was, however, in a very short time changed, from the smoke increasing and ascending in much larger bodies than could possibly have been produced by such an event; and, having heard an account, prior to our sailing from Lisbon, that in the preceding January or February a volcano had burst out within

the sea near St. Michael's, we immediately concluded that the smoke we saw proceeded from that cause, and, on our anchoring the next morning in the road of Ponta del Gada, we found this conjecture correct as to the cause, but not to the time; the eruption of January having totally subsided, and the present one having only burst forth two days prior to our approach, and about three miles distant from the one before alluded to.

"Desirous of examining as minutely as possible a contention so extraordinary between two such powerful elements, I set off from the city of Ponta del Gada on the morning of the 14th, in company with Mr. Read, the Consul General of the Azores, and two other gentlemen. After riding about twenty miles across the NW. end of the island of St. Michael's, we came to the edge of a cliff, from whence the volcano burst suddenly upon our view in the most terrific and awful grandeur. It was only a short mile from the base of the cliff, which was nearly perpendicular, and formed the margin of the sea; this cliff being as nearly as I could judge from three to four hundred feet high. To give you an adequate idea of the scene by description is far beyond my powers; but for your satisfaction I shall attempt it.

"Imagine an immense body of smoke rising from the sea, the surface of which was marked by the silvery rippling of the waves, occasioned by the light and steady breezes incidental to those climates in summer. In a quiescent state, it had the appearance of a circular cloud revolving on the water like an horizontal wheel, in various and irregular involutions, expanding itself gradually on the lee side, when suddenly a column of the blackest cinders, ashes, and stones would shoot up in form of a spire at an angle of from ten to twenty degrees from a perpendicular line, the angle of inclination being universally to windward; this was rapidly succeeded by a second, third, and fourth, each acquiring greater velocity, and overtopping the other till they had attained an altitude as much above the level of our eye, as the sea was below it.

"As the impetus with which the columns were severally propelled diminished, and their ascending motion had nearly ceased, they broke into various branches resembling a groupe of pines; these again forming themselves into fes-

toons of white feathery smoke in the most fanciful manner imaginable, intermixed with the finest particles of falling ashes, which at one time assumed the appearance of innumerable plumes of black and white ostrich feathers surmounting each other; at another, that of the light wavy branches of a weeping willow.

"During these bursts, the most vivid flashes of lightning continually issued from the densest part of the volcano; and the cloud of smoke, now ascending to an altitude much above the highest point to which the ashes were projected, rolled off in large masses of fleecy clouds, gradually expanding themselves before the wind in a direction nearly horizontal, and drawing up to them a quantity of water spouts, which formed a most beautiful and striking addition to the general appearance of the scene.

"That part of the sea where the volcano was situated, was upwards of thirty fathoms deep, and at the time of our viewing it the volcano was only four days old. Soon after our arrival on the cliff, a peasant observed he could discern a peak above the water: we looked, but could not see it: however in less than half an hour it was plainly visible, and before we quitted the place, which was about three hours from the time of our arrival, a complete crater was formed above the water, not less than twenty feet high on the side where the greatest quantity of ashes fell; the diameter of the crater being apparently about four or five hundred feet.

"The great eruptions were generally attended with a noise like the continued firing of cannon and musquetry intermixed, as also with slight shocks of earthquakes, several of which having been felt by my companions, but none by myself, I had become half sceptical, and thought their opinion arose merely from the force of imagination; but, while we were sitting within five or six yards of the edge of the cliff, partaking of a slight repast which had been brought with us, and were all busily engaged, one of the most magnificent bursts took place which we had yet witnessed, accompanied by a very severe shock of an earthquake. The instantaneous and involuntary movement of each was to spring upon his feet, and I said "This admits of no doubt." The words had scarce passed my lips, before we observed a large portion of the face of the cliff, about fifty yards on our left, falling, which it did with a violent

crash. So soon as our first consternation had a little subsided, we removed about ten or a dozen yards further from the edge of the cliff, and finished our dinner.

"On the succeeding day, June 15th, having the Consul and some other friends on-board, I weighed, and proceeded with the ship towards the volcano, with the intention of witnessing a night view; but in this expectation we were greatly disappointed, from the wind freshening and the weather becoming thick and hazy, and also from the volcano itself being clearly more quiescent than it was the preceding day. It seldom emitted any lightning, but occasionally as much flame as may be seen to issue from the top of a glass-house or foundery chimney. On passing directly under the great cloud of smoke, about three or four miles distant from the volcano, the decks of the ship were covered with fine black ashes, which fell intermixed with small rain. We returned the next morning, and late on the evening of the same day I took my leave of St. Michael's to complete my cruize.

"On opening the volcano clear of the NW. part of the island, after dark on the 16th, we witnessed one or two eruptions that, had the ship been near enough, would have been awfully grand. It appeared one continued blaze of lightning, but the distance which it was at from the ship, (upwards of twenty miles,) prevented our seeing it with effect. Returning again towards St. Michael's, on the 4th of July, I was obliged, by the state of the wind, to pass with the ship very close to the island, which was now completely formed by the volcano, being nearly the height of Matlock High Tor, about eighty yards above the sea. At this time it was perfectly tranquil; which circumstance determined me to land, and explore it more narrowly. "I left the ship in one of the boats, accompanied by some of the officers. As we approached, we perceived that it was still smoking in many parts, and upon our reaching the island found the surf on the beach very high. Rowing round to the lee side, with some little difficulty, by the aid of an oar, as a pole, I jumped on shore, and was followed by the other officers. We found a narrow beach of black ashes, from which the side of the island rose in general too steep to admit of our ascending; and, where we could have clambered up, the mass of matter was much too hot to allow our proceeding more than a few yards in the ascent.

"The

"The declivity below the surface of the sea was equally steep, having seven fathoms water scarce the boat's length from the shore, and at the distance of twenty or thirty yards we sounded twenty-five fathoms. From walking round it in about twelve minutes, I should judge that it was something less than a mile in circumference; but the most extraordinary part was the crater, the mouth of which, on the side facing St. Michael's, was nearly level with the sea. It was filled with water, at that time boiling, and was emptying itself into the sea by a small stream about six yards over, and by which I should suppose it was continually filled again at high water. This stream, close to the edge of the sea, was so hot, as only to admit the finger to be dipped suddenly in, and taken out again immediately.

"It appeared evident, by the formation of this part of the island, that the sea had, during the eruptions, broke into the crater in two places, as the east side of the small stream was bounded by a precipice, a cliff between twenty and thirty feet high, forming a peninsula of about the same dimensions in width, and from fifty to sixty feet long, connected with the other part of the island by a narrow ridge of cinders and lava, as an isthmus of from forty to fifty feet in length, from which the crater rose in the form of an amphitheatre.

"This cliff, at two or three miles distance from the island, had the appearance of a work of art resembling a small fort or block-house. The top of this we were determined, if possible, to attain; but the difficulty we had to encounter in doing so was considerable; the only way to attempt it was up the side of the isthmus, which was so steep, that the only mode by which we could effect it, was by fixing the end of an oar at the base, with the assistance of which we forced ourselves up in nearly a backward direction.

"Having reached the summit of the isthmus, we found another difficulty, for it was impossible to walk upon it, as the descent on the other side was immediate, and as steep as the one we had ascended; but, by throwing our legs across it, as would be done on the ridge of a house, and moving ourselves forward by our hands, we at length reached that part of it where it gradually widened itself and formed the summit of the cliff, which we found to have a perfectly flat surface, of the dimensions before stated. Judging this to be the most conspicuous situation, we here planted the Union, and left a

bottle sealed up containing a small account of the origin of the island, and of our having landed upon it, and naming it Sabrina Island.

"Within the crater I found the complete skeleton of a guard fish, the bones of which, being perfectly burnt, fell to pieces upon attempting to take them up; and, by the account of the inhabitants on the coast of St. Michael's, great numbers of fish had been destroyed during the early part of the eruption, as large quantities, probably suffocated or poisoned, were occasionally found drifted into the small inlets or bays. The island, like other volcanic productions, is composed principally of porous substances, and generally burnt to complete cinders, with occasional masses of a stone, which I should suppose to be a mixture of iron and lime-stone.

THE SOCIETY OF ARTS, LONDON.

THE annual distribution of the premiums and rewards, adjudged by the Committee of the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, to the successful candidates in the several classes, took place on the 26th of May. The Duke of Norfolk, as president, distributed, in his usual, able, and dignified manner, the following rewards:

In Agriculture.

To Dr. Ainslie, M.D. for his plantations at Griesedale, of 151,240 forest trees—the gold medal.

To the Rev. Dr. F. Haggitt, for his improvement of fifty acres of land lying waste at Pitlington, near Durham—the gold medal.

To J. Austin, esq. of Grange, near Strabane, in Ireland, for gaining 300 acres of land from the sea—the gold medal.

To J. C. Curwen, esq. M.P. of Wokington-hall, Cumberland, for his improved method of feeding milch-cows—the lesser gold medal.

To J. Finch, esq. of Red-heath, near Watford, for 128 stocks of bees—the silver medal, or twenty guineas.

To Major Hesleden, first West York regiment, for improving twenty-one acres of boggy land, at Clapham, in the county of York—the lesser silver medal.

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Among the papers published in the last volume of the Transactions of this useful Society, was the following account of the culture of Sea-Cale, or Sea-Kale, by H. B. WAY, esq. of Bridport:

"The mode which I consider the best for the culture of sea-cale, is to draw lines in a very dry soil and dry situation, on ground with a southern aspect, about two feet one way by about eighteen inches the other, and where the lines cross to put in three or four good perfect seeds in a square or triangle, about three inches apart; this may be done any time in November or December in open weather, and it will require no other care afterwards but keeping the ground clear from weeds till the autumn of the following year, when all the plants but one of the finest in each square may be taken up, which if wanted will serve to form other beds set the same distance apart. The ground in the intervals of the plants should be dug in the spring and fall of the year, taking care not to injure the plants. The leaves should be left on the plants till they fall off naturally, which will not in general be sooner than the latter end of November. In the autumn of the second year the same attention should be paid to the plants, and to remove the dead leaves.

In the third year, about the middle or latter end of November, when the leaves have been cleared away, and the ground dug, each plant should be covered over close with a tub, pan, a heap of small

stones, coarse cinders, or coarse bark raised about ten or twelve inches over the crown of each plant, and, from about the latter end of February to the latter end of March, the plants will be very fine and fit for use. I prefer that which has been bleached with our round sea-gravel, about the size of large pease or beans, to any other mode whatever. The plants should be cut but once in a year, as cutting it oftener weakens and lessens the size of the plants. If it is not desired to have the plants large, they may be bleached and cut a year sooner.

"I have sent a specimen of the sandy soil in which it grows naturally here, as I think the generality of gardeners are too careful, and manure the ground too highly for it. In the month of April last, after cutting my plants, I covered the ground all over, at least six inches above the crown of the plants, with this earth: they soon shot up through it, and never looked finer or produced a larger quantity of good seed than that year.

"I am thus particular in order to show that this vegetable will succeed as well, if not better, in poor ground than in rich, provided the soil be dry, and care taken in the management; I speak from long experience, having been well acquainted with the management of this valuable plant from my youth. When I cut the sea-cale for use, I immediately draw up the earth with a trowel, so as completely to cover the whole of the plant; this I fancy makes them grow more luxuriantly. This plant, if properly managed, is superior to asparagus, and if more is cut than wanted for immediate use, it will keep for some days in a pan of cold water, but of course it cannot be better than when recently cut. It precedes the use of asparagus, being ready for the table in February and March."

REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

P. A. Corri's Original System of Preluding, comprehending Instructions on that Branch of Piano-forte Playing. 8s.

THIS "System of Preluding" is well digested, and laid down with an order and clearness which, together with the two-hundred progressive examples, with which the precepts are illustrated, will not fail to profit the student on the

instrument for which the publication is intended. Considering the bulk of the work, (one hundred and thirteen pages) and the care and neatness with which both the letter-press and the music are printed, we must in candour say that the price is modest, and that the musical public are indebted to Mr. Corri for his ingenuity and useful industry.

"Now

"Now in her Green Mantle," a Glee for Four Voices, as sung by Mrs. Vaughan, Messrs. W. Knyvett, Vaughan, and J. B. Sale. Composed by William Knyvett, esq. 1s. 6d.

This glee, in which we find several appropriate and pleasing passages, is, though slight in its texture, woven together with considerable ingenuity, and bespeaks much familiarity with this species of composition. The four parts are evidently intended for a bass, tenor, counter-tenor, and soprano; why, therefore, Mr. Knyvett has written the tenor part in its proper cliff, and the counter-tenor part in the treble cliff, we confess ourselves at a loss to conceive, since every reason, that we are aware of, that could be offered for giving the treble cliff to the counter-tenor part, must be equally cogent for the adoption of the same cliff in the tenor part.

An Anglo-Caledonian Air, with Variations for the Piano-forte. Composed and dedicated to Miss Baillie, of Grosvenor-street, by J. B. Cramer, esq. 3s.

Mr. Cramer has produced, in the present emanation of his genius, an exercise for the piano-forte, from which the juvenile practitioner will derive much pleasure as well as profit. The general style of the music of these pages is florid, free, and playful: the most is made of the theme, which, if not strikingly sweet, is considerably attractive, and the aggregate effect is worthy the long-acknowledged talents of the composer.

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The present Number of the work contains the celebrated Irish Air of "Lanquar." The variations are by Mr. Augustus Mewes, and do credit to his taste and ingenuity in embellishment: though we must say that Mr. M. somewhat too frequently, and too widely, digresses from his subject.

Musical Curiosities, or a Selection of National Songs and Airs, by Edward Jones, Bard to His Royal Highness the Prince Regent. 10s. 6d.

Mr. Jones, of whose industry, as a gleaner of national music, we have often had occasion to speak, has furnished, in the present collection, a great number of popular, and some exceedingly curious, foreign and domestic airs. The whole occupies forty-two folio pages, and forms

a body of variegated and well chosen melodies, that do much credit to the selector's judgment, and will be found highly acceptable to the public.

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The arrangement of this composition lies so far within the large compass of Dr. Crotch's professional qualifications, that we scarcely need say that all which real taste and science can achieve in so humble a task, has been here accomplished.

Three Sonatas for the Piano-forte or Harp. Composed by F. Fiorillo. 8s.

These sonatas, which are interspersed with English, Welsh, and Scottish, National Airs, are obviously designed for the practice of the juvenile finger. They are easy in their style, will prove pleasant to the ear that is not fastidious, and are certainly calculated to improve the young practitioner.

"Our Arms were pil'd," a Song on the glorious and ever-memorable Battle of Barrosa. 1s. 6d.

Of the zeal and loyalty of the music and poetry of this song, (which are expressly dedicated to the army of Great Britain), we can speak in terms of unqualified approbation. This, the musical poet, or poet-musician, may claim of our justice; and our candour will, perhaps, be best shown by confining our remarks to these acknowledged merits.

THE public are waiting with anxiety for the concluding Number of the first series of Dr. Clarke's Handel. We partake, we must confess, of the general interest this important and highly useful work has excited, and hope that the scientific and ingenious Editor means to prosecute his undertaking to its just conclusion, by going through all the great and prominently-popular compositions of the great author to whom he has been devoting his scientific labors.

Dr. HAGUE, Professor of Music to the University of Cambridge, is circulating proposals for publishing, by subscription

scription, the Ode performed in the Senate House at the late Installation of the Duke of Gloucester. The work will be printed in *score*, with an adaptation for the piano-forte or organ. The subscription price is one guinea and a half.

Mr. GUEST, Organist of Wisbeach, is distributing Proposals for publishing by subscription, Four Fugues for the Organ. The subscribing price of the work is six shillings: it is to be printed on the best paper, and to be dedicated to the Earl of Rochford.

NEW PUBLICATIONS IN JULY.

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HORTUS Siccus Graminæus; or, a Collection of dried Specimens of British Grasses, with botanical illustrations. By Wm. Salisbury. folio 3l. 3s.

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A Sketch of the present State of Caraccas, including a Journey from Caraccas through La Victoria and Valencia to Puerto Cabello. By Robert Semple, author of "Two Journeys in Spain," &c. 6s.

VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL.

WHILE the controversy about national education attracts general attention in this country, it may not be uninteresting to glance at the state of learning amongst our Gallic neighbours. It appears unquestionably that Bonaparte is under no apprehension as to the effect of knowledge on the people of France; for, in nothing has his power been more signalised, than by the numerous, or, we might figuratively say, the innumerable, national institutions for diffusing useful and scientific learning among his whole population. There is at present scarcely a city in France which has not its established university, while in every large town there is a *Lyceum*, or public Seminary, for teaching the physical and mathematical sciences. All these are supported by the direct patronage of the government, which appoints commissioners and inspectors-general, and supplies funds to such of the establishments as may be in need of pecuniary aid. Imperial Decrees and Statutes are also from time to time issued for their better regulation. In most of the large towns, the Chateaux of the monks and *ci-devant* nobility which escaped the revolutionary furor, have been appropriated to the numerous *lyceums*. That of Bourdeaux, for instance, is established in the ancient and extensive buildings of the *Visitation* and the *Feuillans*; that of Calais is in the old College and the Monastery of the *Cordeliers*; that of Caen, in the beautiful old Abbey of St. Etienne; that of Marseilles, in what was the Monastery of the *Bernardins*; while minor establishments occupy various *Palaces* and *Castles*! Our readers will learn with surprise, that the Official Register, which is annually published, and lies before us, under the title of "*Almanach de l'Université Imperiale*," though it contains merely the names and situations of these national establishments, and those of the learned professors, fills a volume of 465 closely printed pages! From this work of reference, we discover that the number of *Grand Academies*, or as we would say, of universi-

ties in France is thirty-five; the number of *lyceums*, forty-seven; and, the number of colleges, is *four hundred and eighty-six!!!* Besides these, there are one hundred and twenty-four establishments under the title of "*Secondary Ecclesiastical Schools*;" by which it would appear that the other institutions do not interfere with *theological* instruction. Thus, even after making due allowance for the difference of population between this country and France, it must be admitted that the establishments for learning and education, in the latter empire, make our own appear insignificant, and unworthy of a nation which emulates, and, in many respects, truly deserves the appellation of the greatest in the world! To those who may be disposed to be cynical, we exclaim, "*go and do thou likewise.*"

We avail ourselves of the interest likely to be created by the preceding statement, to invite some of our public-spirited readers, in every county or district, to oblige us with a list of their local institutions for purposes of education, specifying the numbers taught in them, their objects, foundation, origin, &c. &c. Such a list will not only gratify our readers, but will, we are persuaded, exhibit facts honorable to the spirit of the people of England.

We speak from personal knowledge of the correctness of the following statement relative to certain wonders of the English press, which lately appeared in the Newspapers. Although the ascendancy of Moore's Almanack affords little proof of enlightened character, yet the prodigious circulation of MAVOR's improved Spelling Book exemplifies the attention which is paid to education, as well by parents as by guardians of public schools, in which we believe this Spelling Book is now generally introduced.—"Modern literature affords no examples of the multiplication of copies equal to those of Moore's Almanack and Mavor's Spelling-Book. Of that famous Almanack, about 420,000 copies are sold annually; and of that generally-used Spelling-Book, about

120,000 in the same period; yet, as the former consists of only two sheets, and the latter of seven, each consumes 840,000 sheets, or 1680 reams of paper! If, then, one printing-press can work three reams per day, Moore's Almanack will employ four presses, or eight men, nearly six months; and Mavor's Spelling, two presses, or four men, all the year, besides the employment of binders, &c. &c. The press of no country boasts of works of similar circulation."

Another proof demonstrative of the improved state of education in England, may be drawn from the known consumption of elementary books of geography, a science in which, till lately, the mass of the English were proverbially ignorant. There are now sold annually about

12,000 of Goldsmith's Grammar of Geography.

2,000 of Geography for Youth.

2,000 of Geography for Children.

2,000 of Turner's Geography.

2,500 of Goldsmith's popular Geography.

4,000 of ditto's British Geography.

1,500 of Guthrie's Grammar.

4,500 of Walker's, Vyse's, Evans's, &c. &c.

In all 30,000.

By which it would appear, that, in Great Britain, at least 30,000 children are constantly instructed in this science! Twenty-five years ago the annual sale of all books of this class did not exceed 5000.

SIR HUMPHRY DAVY will publish early in November, Elements of Agricultural Chemistry, in a Course of Lectures delivered before the Board of Agriculture, illustrated with plates engraved by Laurie.

Messrs. Longman and Co. have nearly ready for publication, in three volumes in quarto, the Reports, Estimates, and Treatises, embracing the several subjects of Canals, Navigable Rivers, Harbours, Piers, Bridges, Draining, Embanking, Lighthouses, Machinery of various Descriptions, including Fire Engines, Mills, &c. &c. with other Miscellaneous Papers; drawn up in the course of his employment as a Civil Engineer, by the late Mr. JOHN SMEATON, F.R.S. It will be illustrated with Plates engraved by Laurie, and printed chiefly from his Manuscripts, under the direction of a Select Committee of Civil Engineers.

A Prospectus has been issued for publishing by subscription, a Work consisting of Original Academical Studies from the Human Figure, and Historical Compositions selected from the Works of the

English School; interspersed with Specimens from the Italian Masters, particularly Raffaello d'Urbino, &c. By JAMES MINASI, Esq. Historical Engraver to his Sicilian Majesty, and his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex.

The Rev. GEORGE CRABBE is preparing a volume of Tales, to be printed uniformly with his other works.

Dr. BATEMAN has been engaged for some time past, in preparing for publication, a short Treatise on the Diseases of the Skin, according to the lucid arrangement devised by the late Dr. Willan, which is calculated to teach accuracy in the discrimination of the appearances of eruptive disorders, and to render the language, in this department of Medicine, clear and definite. From a long connection with the same public institution with Dr. Willan, and from direct personal communication on these topics, Dr. Bateman will be enabled to include in his synopsis, a view of the unfinished parts of the classification, as well as of those already before the public.

An Account of the Life and Administration of Cardinal Wolsey, is announced for speedy publication, by JOHN GALT, Esq.

A Translation of Michaelis' celebrated work on the Mosaic Law, in two parts, is announced, by the Rev. ALEXANDER SMITH, of Keith Hall.

The Rev. CHARLES LATROBE is preparing for the press, Letters on the Nicobar Islands, written by L. G. Hoensel, seven years a missionary of the United Brethren at that station.

Mr. PRICE, a gentleman attached to our Persian embassy, has made drawings on the spot, of every town, village, castle, ruin, mountain of note, &c. during the whole route from the Persian Gulf to Tehran, the Persian capital. He has made Panoramic views of Shiras, Persepolis, Ispahan, Kashan, Kom, and Tehran; giving the costumes of the people, &c. so that on his return to England, the public may expect to be gratified with the fruits of his labor through this extensive and interesting tract of country, hitherto so little known in Europe.

A new edition is in the press of the Greek Testament, with Griesbach's Text; containing copious Notes from Hardy, Raphel, Kypke, Schleusner, Rosenmüller, &c. in familiar Latin: together with parallel passages from the Classics, and with references to Vigerus for idioms, and Bos for ellipsis, by the Rev. E. VALPY, B. D. Trin. Coll. Camb.

A Lexicon of the New Testament is in

in preparation, principally intended for the use of schools, consequently less extensive than Parkhurst's Lexicon, though compiled on a somewhat similar plan.

Mr. WATSON, the author of *Strictures on Bookkeeping and Accounts*, proposes publishing by subscription, *British Proof Tables of Calculation*, being an important improvement of calculation, and will be a useful acquisition to the counting-house.

The Rev. ROBERT WALPOLE has in the press, an *Essay on the Misrepresentations, Ignorance, and Plagiarisms, of certain Infidel Writers*.

An *Account of the Gold Coast of Africa, and of the Manners, &c. of the Natives*, has been undertaken by HENRY MEREDITH, Esq. Governor of Winnebah Fort.

Dr. TROTTER is about to print a Tragedy in five acts, entitled, *The Noble Foundling, or the Hermit of the Tweed*; founded on the traditional History of the Border.

In the month of August will be published, *The Scripture Doctrine of Grace Vindicated*; being *Remarks on Calvinism Refuted by the Bishop of Lincoln*; wherein is examined and brought to the test of Scripture, his Lordship's views of Original Sin, Free Will, Regeneration, Justification, Faith, Good Works, Redemption, Election, and Final Perseverance. By an Old Calvinist.

The author of the *Mental Telescope* has made considerable progress in a Tale designed for youth, and to be entitled, *Rose and Emily, or Sketches of Youth*.

On the 10th of June was celebrated in the Theatre at Oxford, Lord CREWE's annual Commemoration of Founders and Benefactors of the University: when several Honorary Degrees were conferred. The Creweian Oration was delivered by the Rev. William Crowe, B. C. L. of New College, and Public Orator, in which he very eloquently spoke in praise of those public benefactors to the University who have patronized the study of Medicine. He introduced his speech with a description of the city of Oxford, the pleasant and healthy situation of which happily made it less suitable to the prosecution of medical science. Among the public benefactors celebrated, were, first, Dr. Radcliffe, the founder of the travelling fellowships for the study of physic, and of the Infirmary; Lord Litchfield, formerly Chancellor of this University, who instituted the Clinical Lecture; and, in earlier times, the celebrated physician and scholar, Linacer,

who endowed two professorships. The Orator next adverted to the sciences connected with Medicine, viz. Anatomy and Chemistry; and enlarged upon the liberality of those who established and improved the Botanical Garden, as, the Earl of Danby, Sherrard, and others, concluding with a high and merited eulogium on Dr. J. Sibthorpe, whose ardent pursuit of Botany led him all over Greece, where he literally trod

Avia Pieridum loca;

and lamenting his untimely death, which prevented the intended publication of his valuable collections.

The Duke of Devonshire lately bought the Count Maccarthy's splendid library for 25,000 guineas.

According to some late experiments on the comparative strength of men and horses, applicable to the movement of machines, it appears that the effect of a horse is fourteen times greater than that of a man; or, which amounts to the same thing, fourteen men must be used instead of one horse. Hence it appears, that it is much more advantageous to employ horses than men in moving machines, if other reasons did not, in some cases, require us to prefer men.

Mr. G. THOMPSON, of the Classical, Commercial, and Mathematical, Seminary, Penrith, and Mr. MOORHOUSE, of Rotherham, have published their testimony in favor of the interrogative system of instructing youth.

The canker in the stems and branches of apple trees may be cured, merely by lifting the trees in October or November, planting them again above the land's level, upon little hills of common road-sand taken from the scraped heaps by the highway side. No other application is wanted for the cankered holes in the stem—rub the road-sand into the wounds after cutting out all the black. Branches must be cut away to sound wood, and, if you reduce the tree to a mere post, a new head will quickly shoot forth.

The interest of the public was powerfully excited during the past month, by accounts from Barbadoes and Nevis, of a preter-natural darkness, on the first of May, and a fall of volcanic dust, which indicated some great natural convulsion in that part of the World. It was feared that the dreadful earthquakes which had ruined the Caraccas in March,* had returned

* The St. Thomas's Gazette, of the 9th of April, gave the following particulars:—

“ March 26 has been a day of woe and horror

turned with novel effects; and, reports were actually circulated of the destruction of the Islands of Martinico and Guadeloupe. At length, however, the following accounts from St. Vincent's explained the phenomena; and, we conceive, we are called upon by their interesting nature, to insert them at length.

The St. Vincent's Gazette of the 2d of May contains the following account of the dreadful eruption of the volcano on the Souffrier Mountain:

"Amongst the evils, natural and experimental, which this island did already most woefully experience, it has now to enumerate the awful visitation of an eruption of the Souffrier mountain, which, in its symptoms and effects, surpasses the most terrific picture we can possibly draw of it. The following, as far as we have yet ascertained, are the particulars:—On Monday last, a loud explosion of the volcanic mountain took place, followed by an immense column of thick, sulphurous smoke, which suddenly burst over the vicinity of the crater, and in the course of a minute discharged vast quantities of volcanic matter; the whole surface became covered with ashes, which presented an alarming appearance, and the noise which proceeded from the bowels of the mountain threw the whole neighbourhood into the utmost consternation. But this is not all, the amazing scene remains yet to be told!—The eruption, continuing with increased violence, presented, on Thursday night and yesterday morning, one of the most awful sights human imagination can form an idea of. The mountain burst forth in a most tremendous blaze, throwing up huge spouts of fire and burning stones, accompanied with the most frightful thundering noise—at the same time sending down its sides torrents of burning matter, and scattering in the air large pieces of rock, which, in their descent, made a dreadful ravage among the cattle, &c. Some

horror to the province of Venezuela. At four p. m. the City of Caraccas stood in all its splendor; a few minutes later 4500 houses, 19 churches and convents, with all the public buildings, monuments, &c. were crushed to atoms by a sudden shock of an earthquake, which did not last a minute, and buried thousands of the inhabitants in ruins and desolation. La Guayra has, in proportion, suffered still more, as well as its immediate coast. Huge masses of the mountains were detached from the summits, and hurled down into the vallies. The following cities and towns also suffered:—Cumana, New Barcelona, Valencia, and Magneta, nearly destroyed; Barquisimeto, Santa Rosa, and Candare, totally destroyed; St. Charles and Caranacote, very much injured; Arilagua sunk; and the inland town of St. Philip; with a population of 1200 persons, entirely swallowed up."

idea may be formed of this awful conflagration, when stated, that showers of volcanic particles continued pouring for several hours all over the island, accompanied, at intervals, with violent shocks of earthquake, and at times, from the dreadful aperture of the mountain, were shot off rocks of enormous size, which in their fatal fall have done the most calamitous injury, and such has been the destructive impetuosity of the liquid fire, that its baneful effects are of the most serious nature. The brilliancy of the flames, which majestically rose from the mouth of the crater, had a most sublime and awful effect, and the burning stones which darted in the air resembled the stars in a rocket. The vivid flashes of lightning, which shot forth a noise far exceeding the heaviest artillery, resembled in colour and brightness what is usually seen in a tempest; and the curling sheets of smoke so obscured the sky, that yesterday morning, until ten o'clock, was nearly involved in nocturnal darkness. So dreadful were these appearances, that our terrors added new horror to the scene; the whole island was in a state of trepidation, and the people, filled with supplication and dread, precipitately retreated from their homes to places of shelter. About noon yesterday, the wind blew from the south-east, the sun made its appearance, and the whole heavens began to brighten. The eruption, we find, has abated considerably in its violence, but we understand that the leeward and windward plantations are covered all over with torrents of melted matter."

Another account says:—"The Souffrier Mountain, the most northerly of the lofty chain running through the centre of this island and the highest, as computed by the most accurate survey that has ever yet been taken, had for some time past indicated much disquietude; and from the extraordinary frequency and violence of earthquakes, which are calculated to have exceeded two hundred within the last year, portended some great movement or eruption. The apprehension, however, was not so immediate, as to restrain curiosity, or to prevent repeated visits to the crater, which of late had been more numerous than at any former period, even to Sunday last, the 26th of April; when some gentlemen ascended it, and remained there for some time. Nothing unusual was then remarked, or any external difference observed, except rather a stronger emission of smoke from the interstices of the conical hill, at the bottom of the crater. To those that have not visited this romantic and wonderful spot, a slight description of it, as it lately stood, is previously necessary.

"About 2000 feet from the level of the sea (calculating from conjecture), on the south side of the mountain, and rather more than two-thirds of its height, opens a circular chasm, somewhat exceeding half a mile in diameter, and between 400 and 500 feet in depth: exactly in the centre of this capacious

bowls

bowl, rose a conical hill about 260 or 300 feet in height, and about 200 in diameter, richly covered and variegated with shrubs, brushwood, and vines, above half way up, and the remainder covered over with virgin sulphur to the top. From the fissures of the cone and interstices of the rocks, a thin white smoke was constantly emitted, occasionally tinged with a slight bluish flame. The precipitous sides of this magnificent amphitheatre were fringed with various evergreens and aromatic shrubs, flowers, and many alpine plants. On the north and south sides of the base of the cone were two pieces of water, one perfectly pure and tasteless, the other strongly impregnated with sulphur and alum. This lonely and beautiful spot was rendered more enchanting by the singularly melodious notes of a bird, an inhabitant of these upper solitudes, and altogether unknown to the other parts of the island: hence principally called or supposed to be invisible; though it certainly has been seen, and is a species of the merle.

"A century had now elapsed since the last convulsion of the mountain, or since any other elements had disturbed the serenity of this wilderness than those which are common to the tropical tempest. It apparently slumbered in primeval solitude and tranquillity, and, from the luxuriant vegetation and growth of the forest, which covered its side from the base nearly to the summit, seemed to discountenance the fact, and falsify the records of the ancient volcano. Such was the majestic, peaceful Souffrier on April the 27th; but we trod on *ignem suppositum cineri doloso*, and our imaginary safety was soon to be confounded by the sudden danger of devastation. Just as the plantation bells rang twelve at noon on Monday the 27th, an abrupt and dreadful crash from the mountain, with a severe concussion of the earth, and tremulous noise in the air, alarmed all around it. The resurrection of this fiery furnace was proclaimed in a moment by a vast column of thick, black, ropy smoke, like that of an immense glass-house, bursting forth at once, and mounting to the sky; showering down sand, with gritty calcined particles of earth and favilla mixed, on all below. This, driven before the wind towards Wallibou and Morne Ronde, darkened the air like a cataract of rain, and covered the ridges, woods, and cane-pieces with light-grey colored ashes, resembling snow when slightly covered by dust. As the eruption increased, this continual shower expanded, destroying every appearance of vegetation. At night a very considerable degree of ignition was observed on the lips of the crater; but it is not asserted, that there was as yet any visible ascension of flame. The same awful scene presented itself on Tuesday; the fall of favilla and calcined pebbles still increasing, and the compact, pitchy column from the crater rising perpendicularly to an

immense height, with a noise at intervals like the muttering of distant thunder.

"On Wednesday, the 29th, all these menacing symptoms of horror and combustion still gathered more thick and terrific for miles around the dismal and half-observed mountain. The prodigious column shot up with quicker motion, dilating as it rose like a balloon. The sun appeared in total eclipse, and shed a meridian twilight over us, that aggravated the wintry gloom of the scene now completely powdered over with falling particles. It was evident that the crisis was yet to come—that the burning fluid was struggling for a vent, and labouring to throw off the superincumbent strata and obstructions, which suppressed the ignivomous torrent. At night, it was manifest that it had greatly disengaged itself from its burthen, by the appearance of fire flashing above the mouth of the crater.

On Thursday, the memorable 30th of April, the reflection of the rising sun on this majestic body of curling vapour was sublime beyond imagination—any comparison of the Glaciers, of the Andes, or Corderas with it, can but feebly convey an idea of the fleecy whiteness and brilliancy of this awful column of intermingled and wreathed smoke and clouds; it afterwards assumed a more sulphureous cast, like what we call thunder-clouds, and in the course of the day a ferruginous and sanguine appearance, with much livelier action in the ascent, a more extensive dilation, as if almost freed from every obstruction; in the afternoon, the noise was incessant, and resembled the approach of thunder still nearer and nearer, with a vibration that affected the feelings and hearing; at yet there was no convulsive motion, or sensible earthquake. The Charaibs settled at Morne Ronde, at the foot of the Souffrier, abandoned their houses, with their live stock, and every thing they possessed, and fled precipitately towards town. The negroes became confused, forsook their work, looked up to the mountain, and as it shook, trembled, with the dread of what they could neither understand nor describe—the birds fell to the ground, overpowered with showers of favilla, unable to keep themselves on the wing—the cattle were starving for want of food, as not a blade of grass or a leaf was now to be found—the sea was much discoloured, but in no wise uncommonly agitated; and it is remarkable, that throughout the whole of this violent disturbance of the earth, it continued quite passive, and did not at any time sympathise with the agitation of the land. About four o'clock P. M. the noise became more alarming, and just before sun-set the clouds reflected a bright copper color, suffused with fire. Scarcely had the day closed, when the flames burst at length pyramidically from the crater, through the mass of smoke; the rolling of the thunder became more awful and deafening; electric flashes quickly succeeded,

ed, attended with loud claps; and now, indeed, the tumult began. Those only who have witnessed such a sight, can form any idea of the magnificence and variety of the lightning and electric flashes; some forked zig-zag playing across the perpendicular column from the crater—others shooting upwards from the mouth like rockets of the most dazzling lustre—others like shells with their trailing fuses, flying in different parabolas, with the most vivid scintillations from the dark sanguine column, which now seemed inflexible, and immoveable by the wind. Shortly after seven P. M. the mighty caldron was seen to simmer, and the ebullition of lava to break out on the N. W. side. This, immediately after boiling over the orifice, and flowing a short way, was opposed by the acclivity of a higher point of land, over which it was impelled by the immense tide of liquified fire that drove it on, forming the figure V in grand illumination. Sometimes, when the ebullition slackened, or was insufficient to urge it over the obstructing hill, it recoiled back, like a reflux billow from the rock, and then again rushed forward impelled by fresh supplies, and scaling every obstacle, carrying rocks and woods together, in its course down the slope of the mountain, until it precipitated itself down some vast ravine, concealed from our sight by the intervening ridges of Morne Ronce. Vast globular bodies of fire were seen projected from the fiery furnace, and bursting, fell back into it, or over it, on the surrounding bushes, which were instantly set in flames. About four hours from the lava boiling over the crater, it reached the sea, as we could observe from the reflection of the fire and electric flashes attending it. About half past one, another stream of lava was seen descending to the eastward towards Rabacca. The thundering noise of the mountain, and the vibration of sound that had been so formidable hitherto, now mingled in the sudden monotonous roar of the rolling lava, became so terrible, that dismay was almost turned into despair. At this time the first earthquake was felt; this was followed by showers of cinders, that fell with the hissing noise of hail during two hours.

“At three o'clock, a rolling on the roofs of the houses indicated a fall of stones, which soon thickened, and at length descended in a rain of intermingled fire, that threatened at once the fate of Pompeii, or Herculaneum. The crackling coruscations from the crater at this period exceeded all that had yet passed. The eyes struck with momentary blindness, and the ears stunned with a glomeration of sounds. People sought shelter in the cellars, under rocks, or any where—for every where was nearly the same; and the miserable negroes flying from their huts, were knocked down, or wounded, and many killed in the open air. Several houses were set on fire. The estates situated in the immediate

vicinity seemed doomed to destruction. Had the stones that fell been proportionately heavy to their size, not a living creature could have escaped without death: these having undergone a thorough fusion, they were divested of the natural gravity, and fell almost as light as pumex, though in some places as large as a man's head. This dreadful rain of stones and fire lasted upwards of an hour, and was again succeeded by cinders from three till six o'clock in the morning. Earthquake followed earthquake almost momentarily, or rather the whole of this part of the island was in a state of continued oscillation; not agitated by shocks, vertical or horizontal; but undulated like water shaken in a bowl.

“The break of day, if such it could be called, was truly terrific. Darkness was only visible at eight o'clock, and the birth of May dawned like the day of judgment: a chaotic gloom enveloped the mountain, and an impenetrable haze hung over the sea, with black sluggish clouds of a sulphureous cast. The whole island was covered with favilla, cinders, scorix, and broken masses of volcanic matter. It was not until the afternoon, the muttering noise of the mountains sunk gradually into a solemn yet suspicious silence. Such were the particulars of this sublime and tremendous scene, from commencement to catastrophe. To describe the effect, is, if possible, a more difficult, and truly most distressing task.

Though the English excel in many branches of horticulture, there are others in which they are outdone by the French. Our fruit-gardeners, who carry every sort of fruit to market, cannot be said to have brought any one kind to absolute perfection. In France whole villages are employed in the culture, each of one single kind of fruit. In consequence of this arrangement, the fruits under the management of individuals, who, for many generations, have exerted their energies to this one point, are brought to a degree of perfection which can never be attained in a garden where fruits and vegetables of all sorts must be provided by one man, for a large and opulent family, or for a weekly market.—At Montreuil, a village near Paris, the whole population has been maintained for several generations, by the culture of PEACHES, their sole occupation. An English tourist tells us, that he had stored his carriage with peaches, which he thought excellent; when he arrived at Montreuil, the inhabitants, who offer their fruit for sale to travellers, told him that he would, if he tasted one of theirs, throw those he had got out of his chaise, which in fact he did, as soon as he had tasted a Montreuil peach. It is

at Montreuil alone where the true management of this delicious fruit can be studied and attained; for it is impossible from written precepts to acquire the whole art. The modes of winter and summer pruning are varied not only according to the differences of soil and exposure, but even according to the state and constitution of each individual tree. Some of the best of their fruits are never budded, but always reared from the stone; the rest are budded on stocks of a half wild peach, called *Pêche de Vigre*. Peach trees budded on an almond stock are larger and more durable than others; but they require a deep and light soil, and do not fruit so soon. The best almonds for stock are the red-shelled sort, and some prefer the bitter, but it is more difficult to succeed with these than with the soft-shelled almond. Stocks of the apricot, and the prune de St. Jube, produce smaller trees that bear sooner, but do not last so long, and of course answer better in a shallow soil. The season of budding depends on the weather being more or less wet; the end of July, in ordinary years, is proper for the plum stock; that for the apricot and the almond is later; and for the young almond stock the middle of September is the most proper. In order to provide stocks, the fruit stones are sown in baskets, which, when the tree has attained a proper size, are sunk in the ground, where it is intended they should grow, provided the soil is deep; for shallow soils the young plant is taken up, and its larger roots cut off, which forces it to throw out lateral roots, and in the event to become a more productive bearer. Peaches are never eaten in perfection if suffered to ripen on the tree; they should be gathered just before they are quite soft, and kept at least twenty-four hours.—The inhabitants of Agenteuil, near Paris, derive their chief support from the culture of FIG-TREES. Near this town are immense plains covered with these trees, on the sides of hills facing the south, and in other places sheltered from the north and the north-west winds. In the autumn the earth about the roots of these trees is stirred and dug; as soon as the frost commences, the gardeners bend down the branches and bury them under six inches of mould, which is sufficient to preserve them; but before this is done, the branches must be entirely stripped of their leaves. A fig tree will remain buried in this manner seventy-five or eighty days without

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harm. It is necessary, in dry seasons, to water fig-trees; the nature of the plant requires to have its root cool, while its head is exposed to the hottest sun. If planted against the south wall of a house, near a spout that brings water from the roof, it thrives abundantly. Figs do well also in a paved court; the stones keep the ground under them moist and cool, while the surrounding buildings reflect and increase the sun rays.

From Mr. MONTAGU's researches on the constitution of sponges, it appears, that no polype, or vermes of any kind, are to be discerned in their cells or pores; they are, however, decidedly of an animal nature, and possess vitality without perceptible action or motion! Mr. Montagu has divided the genus *Spongia*, into five families, viz. branched, digitated, tubular, compact, or orbicular. Only fourteen species were previously known, but Mr. Montagu has described no fewer than thirty-nine.

It appears from the eighth annual Report of the British and Foreign Bible Society, that 35,690 Bibles, and 70,733 Testaments, were issued last year, besides the number circulated abroad by the Society's aid—that within that period seventy new Auxiliary Societies, including Branch Societies, were produced in Britain alone, and that the neat income of the year was 43,532l. 12s. 5d. and its expenditure, including its engagements, 46,530l. 10s. 11d.

By the Report of the Committee of Agriculture, it appears, that the total amount of Waste Lands in the United Kingdom is as follows:—England above six millions of acres, Wales two, and Scotland about fourteen.

Salted bacon, and unsalted beef or mutton, and other kinds of animal food, when too long kept, or improperly cured, so as to be tainted with putridity, may be perfectly recovered, or rendered quite sweet, by being buried in fresh earth, a foot deep, for a few days.

In the awful and tremendous precipices of Hoy, in the unfrequented Isles of Orkney, some of which are 1400 feet perpendicular from the sea, have lately been discovered and taken, the nests of four different species of Eagles, which have their *aeries* in the pinnacles and projecting cliffs that surround the West side of the Island.

FRANCE.

A prize of twelve thousand francs was offered in 1807, by the French Government,

ment, to that physician who should produce the best memoir on the disease called the *croup*; *two* have shared the prize, being of equal merit, *three* are distinguished as extremely honorable to their authors; and a *sixth* memoir is marked by the proposal of a remedy that is said by the writer to be a specific in this malady, and in the whooping cough. It is *liver of sulphur alcalized*, a sulphur of pot ash, recently prepared and brownish. It is usually given mixed with honey (we have known it given with sugar.) The dose, from the attack of the croup, to the decided diminution of the disorder,

is ten grains morning and evening, to be diminished as the disorder abates; and, towards the close, the morning dose only to be given. The mixture of sulphur and honey to be made at the moment of using. Young children will suck it off the end of a finger; but it may be given in a spoonful of milk, or of syrup thinned with water, or as a bolus: grown children take it best in this form. It usually relieves in two days: but it must be continued till the cure is completed, and sometimes beyond that period, for fear of relapses.

MONTHLY REGISTER OF THE PROGRESS OF BRITISH LEGISLATION,

With occasional Notices of Important judicial Decisions.

CAP. XXXIX. "An Act for the more effectual regulation of pilots, and of the pilotage of ships and vessels on the coast of England."—20th April, 1812.

48 G. iii. c. 104, continued, as far as relates to rates and penalties incurred.—Provisions in Acts relating to pilots repealed.—From the passing of this Act, the corporation of Trinity House of Deptford shall licence fit persons as pilots, to conduct all vessels within certain limits; like powers given to the Lord Warden of the cinque ports, &c. with certain exceptions.—Certain rates may be demanded by pilots.—Pilots to pay annually three guineas to the corporation of the Trinity House of Deptford, on penalty of suspension.—No person shall be licensed as a pilot by the Trinity House, except as specified, nor take charge of a ship drawing more than fourteen feet water, under penalty on himself and the master of the ship.—No Cinque Port Pilot shall take charge of any ship till he has been admitted, under penalty.—Pilots of lower class to be allowed, after certain period of service, to take charge of ships of greater draught than heretofore in absence of pilots of higher class.—Rates in the Act may be demanded by such licensed pilots.—A sufficient number of Cinque Port Pilots shall constantly ply to take charge of ships coming from the westward; and upon making signals of fleets from the westward, all pilots shall prepare to go off, on certain penalties.—Masters of ships from the westward not having a Cinque Port Pilot, shall display a signal for one, and facilitate his getting on board, on penalty for neglect.—Cinque Port Pilots may repair on board ships at anchor, within certain distances, not having such pilot on board.—Cinque Port Pilots quitting ships before arrival at the place to which bound in the Thames or Medway, without consent of the master, liable to penalties.—Court of loadmanage to set-

tle the compensation to be paid to the Upper Book Pilots by the Lower Book Pilots, for being allowed to take charge of ships of greater draught.—Directing rules to be made for Cinque Port Pilots.—If such rules shall not be duly made and transmitted, or shall be defective, the Privy Council shall order proper rules to be drawn up and distributed.—The number of Cinque Port Pilots shall be increased.—The increased number of pilots shall be kept up; but after a definitive treaty of peace with France, no vacancy shall be filled without permission of the Privy Council.—Pilots shall qualify themselves to conduct, and shall conduct ships into and out of Ramsgate, Dover, Sandwich, and Margate harbours, on penalty for refusal.—Rates for such pilotage settled, and pilotage may be demanded as soon as the ship is moored.—The Trinity House of Deptford shall appoint sub-commissioners of pilotage to examine persons to act as pilots at the requisite ports, and, on certificate of their being qualified, may grant them licences.—Sub-commissioners already appointed shall continue to act.—The Trinity Houses of Hull and Newcastle may appoint sub-commissioners to examine pilots, &c.—Ships brought into any port by pilots, may be removed by the master, &c. for certain purposes.—Notice of appointment of pilots to be fixed up at the Trinity House, &c. after which no other pilot shall act.—Pilots suspended or deprived of licence, liable to penalty for acting.—Pilots so suspended, &c. may appeal to the Privy Council.—Owners or masters of ships shall not be answerable for any loss, nor consignees prevented from recovering insurance, for want of pilots, unless the want shall have arisen from refusal or neglect of the master.—Owners not liable for more than the value of the ship and freight.—Act not to extend to ships belonging to his majesty; nor to vessels not exceeding sixty tons.—Owners not to be liable for loss arising from incompetency of pilots, &c.—Act not to de-

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prive persons of remedy by civil action.—Nor to affect any districts having separate jurisdiction.—Nor to prevent the masters, &c. of ships residing at Dover, &c. from piloting their own ships in the Thames or Medway.—Licensed pilots may supersede unlicensed ones; penalty on masters continuing unlicensed pilots, &c. after a proper pilot shall have offered to take charge of the ship.—Trinity House of Deptford shall establish rates of pilotage, which shall be hung up at the respective Custom Houses.—Majority of pilots or owners of ships, being dissatisfied with the rates, may appeal to the Privy Council, who may determine the matter.—Trinity House may make bye laws, and annex penalties to breach of them.—Bye laws to be sanctioned by the Chief Justice of the King's Bench or Common Pleas.—Copies of proposed bye laws to be previously transmitted to the Privy Council, and to the Commissioners of Customs, who shall cause printed copies to be hung up at the Custom Houses.—Copies of bye laws confirmed, to be hung up in the Custom Houses and the Trinity House.—Persons applying for licencies shall execute a bond for securing obedience to bye laws.—Bye laws, &c. under former Act, to remain valid unless altered by this Act.—Masters of vessels bound to the Thames repairing to Standgate Creek, to pay full charges of pilotage, &c.—Pilots quitting ships at Standgate Creek before arrival at the place to which bound, to forfeit pay, and be liable to penalty.—Description of pilot to be indorsed on his licence, &c.—Pilots keeping public houses, &c. (unless authorized) or offending against the revenue laws, &c. shall be dismissed or suspended.—No pilot shall act until his licence has been registered; nor without having his licence in his custody, &c.—On death of a pilot his licence shall be returned to the corporation that granted it.—Corporations authorized to license vessels for having pilots in attendance at sea, &c.—Pilot boats shall be fitted, and the name and number of the principal pilot painted thereon, with a distinguishing flag, under a penalty for carrying such distinguishing flag, without having such pilot on board.—Penalty on pilots declining to take charge of vessels, or exacting more than the allowed fee, &c.—Penalty on pilots for employing, or requiring masters to employ, any boat, &c. beyond what is necessary, thereby to increase expence.—Penalty for conducting any vessel into danger, or unnecessarily cutting cables, &c.—Pilot boat running as guide before vessels not having a pilot on board, entitled to pilotage.—No pilot shall be taken to sea without his consent, except in case of necessity, and then shall receive half a guinea per diem.—Surplus rates of pilotage on ships not having British registers, shall be paid to receivers, and made a fund for relief of infirm pilots; and an account thereof shall be annually laid before parliament.—How pilotage of ships not foreign may be recovered.—How

pilotage of foreign ships may be recovered.—Consignees of foreign ships may retain pilotage.—Penalty on masters of vessels piloted by any other than a licensed pilot, under certain exceptions.—Penalty for reporting to pilots a false account of the draught of water of vessels, or altering marks on vessels to denote such draught.—How controversies respecting the draught of water of vessels shall be settled.—Names of pilots to be inserted in the report of ships coming into the port of London, and reported monthly to the Trinity House.—Like reports to be made of vessels clearing outwards.—Masters of foreign ships not giving the name of pilot, shall be deemed to have sailed without one, and shall pay pilotage.—List of pilots to be transmitted to the Trinity House and the Commissioners of Customs.—Commissioners of Customs to transmit to their principal officers at the several ports in England, the names, &c. of pilots residing within the limits of each port.—All Acts relating to the regulation of pilots extended to this Act.—Provisions of former Acts for Preservation of Beacons, shall extend to all vessels appointed to exhibit lights, &c.—Penalty for riding by, &c. such vessels, or any buoy or beacon.—Penalty on pilots for not obeying the orders of the dock master of the West India Dock Company.—List of vessels employed for pilotage, with the number of hands, to be annually transmitted to the receiver of the six-penny duty in the port of London.—How penalties not exceeding twenty pounds may be recovered.—How penalties above twenty pounds may be recovered.—Act not to affect the jurisdiction of the Court of Loadmanage, or of the High Court of Admiralty.—Justice of any county into which an offender shall escape, may indorse the original warrant, which shall authorize the peace officers to execute it, &c.—Applications of penalties.—Witnesses not appearing may be committed to the House of Correction.—Persons convicted of giving false testimony, guilty of perjury.—Appeal on convictions to the Quarter Sessions, who may finally determine the matter, and award costs.—Proceedings not to be quashed for want of form, or removed by *Certiorari*.—Limitation of actions.—General issue.—Treble costs.—Act not to prejudice any right of the City of London.—Public Act.

Cap. XL. "An Act to make provision for a limited time respecting certain grants of offices."—20th April, 1812.

Until Feb. 28, 1814, no public office shall be granted in reversion.—Grants contrary hereto to be void.—Grants of offices in courts of law exempted under certain limitations.—Not to prohibit the appointment of assistants and successors to the clergy of Scotland.

Cap. XLI. "An Act to amend and continue until the twenty-fifth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and thirteen, an Act of the forty-fifth year of

his present majesty, for appointing commissioners to enquire into the public expenditure, and the conduct of the public business, in the military departments therein mentioned; and another Act, of the fifty-first year of his present majesty, for continuing and extending the same to public works executed by the office of works and others."—20th April, 1812.

The statutes 45 G. 3. c. 47, and 51 G. 3. c. 19, so far as relates to an enquiry into the expenditure and business in the office of works, &c. continued till March 25, 1813.

Cap. XLII. "An Act for amending the laws relating to the allowance of the bounties on Pilchards exported until the twenty-fourth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and nineteen."—20th April, 1812.

The statutes 38 G. iii. c. 89, 43 G. iii. c. 68, and 48 G. iii. c. 68, are recited, and the bounty of 1s. 6d per cask granted by 43 G. iii. c. 68, is revived and continued

Cap. XLIII. "An Act for increasing the rates of subsistence to be paid to inn-

keepers and others on quartering soldiers."—20th April, 1812.

Mutiny Act, c. 22, recited.—Non-commissioned officers and soldiers to allow 8d. per diem for diet and small beer, in quarters in England, and for articles which have been furnished gratis, in lieu thereof one half-penny per diem to be allowed.—For horses quartered 1s. 2d. per diem to be paid for hay and straw, so much of recited act as relates to furnishing with diet non-commissioned officers and soldiers on a march, or recruiting, repealed.—Regulation with respect to dieting non-commissioned officers and soldiers on their march.—Persons paying money to non-commissioned officers or soldiers on the march, in lieu of furnishing diet and small beer, liable to be fined.—When halted on a march non-commissioned officers and soldiers entitled to diet and small beer as after arriving at their destination.—And if such halting be only for a day after arrival, and that be a market day, their diet and small beer not to be discontinued.—Regulations respecting recruiting parties and recruits on their march.—Continuance of Act.—Act may be altered this session.

ALPHABETICAL LIST of BANKRUPTCIES and DIVIDENDS, announced between the 15th of June, and the 14th of July, extracted from the London Gazettes.

N. B.—In Bankruptcies in and near London, the Attornies are to be understood to reside in London, and in Country Bankruptcies at the Residence of the Bankrupt, except otherwise expressed.

BANKRUPTCIES. [This Month 93.]

(The Solicitors' Names are between Parentheses.)

ALDER D. East India Chambers, merchant. (Clutton)
Amell G. and Co. Wallington, Surrey, calico printers. (Bourdillon and Co.)
Appleton C. mariner. (Eoswell and Co.)
Alpinall J. Southwram, Halifax, York, stone merchant. (Alexander)
Bayler J. New Romney, Kent, corn merchant. (Webb, Folkestone)
Birtles R. Birmingham, Warwick, factor. (Bird)
Birchall J. Hindley, Lancashire, cotton spinner. (Ellis)
Blackburn T. Mount Street, Whitechapel road, master-mariner. (Savage)
Bourn J. Blackfriars road, cheesemonger. (Marinda e)
Buck W. Liverpool, merchant, broker. (Blackstock and Co.)
Bowers J. Stockport, Chester, cotton spinner. (Wright, Macclesfield)
Braham J. Manchester, broker. (Barnett)
Browne G. St. John Street, Bedford row, scrivener. (Snowes and Co.)
Brodhurst F. Norfolk Street, Strand, merchant. (Lys)
Brook J. Milton, York, grocer. (Osbaldeston, London)
Busby W. Duke's Street, Manchester Square, haberdasher. (Dimes)
Carter T. Charles Street, Northampton Square, master-mariner. (Gaster)
Callen J. Portica, Southampton, draper. (Cruickshank)
Chatterton J. Eccles, Lancashire flower merchant. (Longdale and Co. London)
Cox M. and Co. Elmworth, Southampton, innkeepers. (Townsend, London)
Coope G. Fredrich, Lancashire, joiner and builder. (Smith, Manchester)
Collett W. Caerphilly, Glamorganhire, shopkeeper. (Meyrick, Merthyr Tydvil)
Crakanthorp H. Liverpool, Lancashire, hardwareman. (Phillips)
Darby T. New Sarum, Wilts, linen draper. (Jenkins and Co.)
Dixon T. Hulme, Lancashire, builder. (Cardwell, Manchester)
Drane J. Ealing, Middlesex, baker. (Bremids, Holborn)
Dyball S. Cuddersfield, York, spirit merchant. (Rodgers, Sheffield)
Edwards J. Regency Place, blackfriars road, apothecary. (Pearson)
Ellis S. Loughborough, Leicester, hosiery. (Whetton)

Errington C. Cullercoats, Northumberland, rope maker. (Bainbridge)
Etches J. High Holborn, haberdasher. (Farren)
Fair J. Manchester, warehouseman. (Entwistle)
Field S. Woolleigh Park, Reigate, dealer and chapman. (Clutton)
Fearns R. Twickenham, poulterer. (Higgler, Kyal)
Fitch J. King Street, Golden Square, wine merchant. (Chapman and Co.)
Fowler J. Portsmouth, merchant. (Winkworth)
Gordon A. Wormwood Street, merchant. (Sherwood and Co.)
Godrich W. Daventry, Northampton, wine merchant. (Hillyard and Co.)
Goodwin J. F. Abchurch Lane, tavern keeper. (Sherwood)
Graddon J. P. Russell Street, Covent Garden, tailor. (Platt)
Haley J. Plymouth Dock, china and glass merchant. (Peers)
Hayward K. Walworth, builder and carpenter. (Peers)
Hall C. Cheapside, haberdasher. (Hindman)
Hayley P. Plymouth Dock, cabinet maker. (Bone)
Hancock J. Haymarket, shopkeeper. (Ellis)
Henderson J. Charlotte Street, Portland Place, surgeon. (Rogers)
Helden J. Leonard Square, Finsbury, haberdasher. (James)
Nincom T. Orange Street, St. Martin's in Fields, carpenter. (Patton)
Howell J. Dartmouth, Devon, grocer. (Bridgman)
Holmes T. Warwick, grocer. (Tom's and Co.)
Hunter S. Macclesfield, iron founder. (Norbury)
Irons T. Bilston, Staffordshire, woollen draper. (Whateley, Birmingham)
Isaacs M. Sheerness, slopeller and silversmith. (Templer and Co.)
Jones T. North Shields, Northumberland, grocer. (Parker)
Johns S. Nottingham, hosiery. (Percy)
Lavender W. Offerton, Chester, cotton spinner. (Edge)
Marsh H. Broadway, Westminster, victualler. (Croft and Co.)
Maton J. Liverpool, merchant. (Orred and Co.)
Mark J. Queenshithe, maltfactor. (Parubers and son)
Millikin B. Martin's Lane, Cannon Street, sugar refiner. (Collins and Co.)
Moor M. Great Yarmouth, Norfolk, chinaman. (Steward and Co.)
Mumford C. Strand, grocer and cheesemonger. (Noel and Co.)
Newton J. Stockport, Cheshire, grocer. (Cheetham Nelson)

Welson M. Manchester, victualler. (Conliffe
 Newton W. Davenport, Chester, corn dealer and grazier.
 Harrop
 Neen M. Featherstone Street, watch case maker. (At-
 kinton
 Nightingale T. Watling Street, warehouseman. (Adams
 Nightingale W. Manchester, manufacturer. (Foulkes
 and Co.
 Nokes W. Norwich, merchant. (Simpson and Co.
 Owen T. White Cross Street, grocer. (Collingwood
 O'Brien J. and Co. Bloomsbury Square, Irish linen mer-
 chants. (Morton
 Peppin R. Dulverstone, Somerset, shopkeeper. (Leish
 Phillips H. Green Street, Manchester, warehouseman.
 (Isaacs
 Pitt J. Swan Street, Minorities, butcher. (Wilde
 Pool W. Owen's Place, Goswell Street road, coal merchant.
 (Welch
 Port T. Tamworth Warwickshire, innkeeper. (Nevill
 Revitt W. Blue Anchor road Surrey, miller. (Brown
 Richards J. Newgate Street warehouseman. (Parton
 Robinson J. Huddersfield, merchant. (Batty

Robertson J. Bush Lane, Cannon Street, merchant. (Few
 and Co.
 Russell W. Ipswich, Suffolk, maltster. (Lawrence
 Simpf W. Millbank Street, Westminster, coal merchant.
 Sherwood and Co.
 Smith J. Chelsea, surgeon and apothecary. (Smith
 Thomas E. Denmark Court, Golden Lane, Barbican, prin-
 ter. (Langton Holborn
 Thomas J. Bristol, tailor. (Frankis
 Tupper J. East Donyland, Essex, maltster. (Smythies,
 Colchester
 Ward F. Great Portland Street, St. Mary le Bone, linen
 draper. (Bickerton
 Wait J. Portsea, Southampton House, carpenter. (Hart
 Whitehead A. Barn within Saddleworth, York, clothier.
 (Eller
 Williams R. Worcester, timber and wine merchant.
 (Blatt
 Wilton J. Newcastle upon Tyne, grocer. (Bainbridge
 Wrighton D. Birmingham, Warwick, printer and bookbinder.
 (Mott
 Yates J. Manchester, ironmonger. (Milne and Co.

DIVIDENDS.

Adams C. Pancras Lane
 Adams J. and Co. Great St. Thomas
 Apollie
 Adlington E. A. Liverpool
 Anderson W. and Co. Chorley, Lan-
 cashire
 Andrews T. Brewham Lodge
 Arnold H. Cateaton Street
 Atkinson W. Three King Court, Lom-
 bard Street
 Bailey J. Chatham, Kent
 Badger J. and Co. Old Jewry
 Bamford R. Sawby Field, Darbyshire
 Belfield C. Prospect Place Lambeth
 Bell J. Caistor, Lincoln
 Begbie P. Bread Street
 Bell W. Newcastle upon Tyne
 Bishop E. Bristol
 Blowers T. Tottenham court road
 Blow W. Hertford
 Bold G. Edgware road, Stone mason
 Bolt J. Portsea
 Braman J. Brighton Place, Hackney
 road
 Brooman T. Margate
 Braddon W. Polperno, Cornwall
 Brickwood J. and Co. Lombard Street
 Brooman J. Kingston upon Hull
 Burke W. Stratford upon Avon
 Butcher N. Windmill Street, Finsbury
 Square
 Bundy B. Bristol
 Carter R. Stephe Street, St. Pancras
 Caruthers G. P. Strand
 Chambers S. Maidstone, Kent
 Chapman E. Tonbridge Wells
 Clarke T. Exeter
 Clarke G. Marchmont Street, Bruns-
 wick Square
 Clarke J. Leicester
 Claridge R. Oxford Street
 Cooke G. and Co. Nicholas Lane
 Couch W. Axminster, Devon
 Cox G. Snow's Fields, Bermondsey
 Croftley J. Manchester
 Dawson J. Liverpool
 De Prado J. Lime Street
 Donadieu G. Temple Place, Blackfriars
 road
 Dodson J. Cranbrook, Kent
 Drake R. and Co. Newgate Street
 Dudley C. S. Gracechurch Street
 Dykes F. Great Eastcheap
 Eames W. Little Moorfields
 Eckenstein D. College Hill
 Elton J. Sen. Westleigh, Lancashire
 Ewer W. and Co. Little Love Lane,
 Bermondsey
 Fairless T. E. Staples Inn
 Flack J. Cayhall Street, Liquorpond
 Street
 Forster J. Whitehaven, Cumberland
 Friday R. jun. Hileworth Middlesex
 Gili S. J. Great Prescott Street, Good-
 man's Fields
 Gilchrist T. and Co. Liverpool
 Glover S. Great Russell Street, Covent
 Garden
 Goodhall T. Philpot Lane

Goodson R. P. Leadenhall Street
 Gordon R. and Co. Manchester
 Gordon G. Upper Dorset Street, Mary le
 bone
 Gordon T. and Co. Tower Street
 Greig J. New Bridge Street, Black-
 friars
 Hamilton J. Broad Street
 Hamilt n R. Stalbridge, Dorsetshire
 Haughton H. Kings Arms-Yard, Cole-
 man Street
 Harvey R. Huggin Lane, Wood Street,
 Cheapside
 Harris W. Tower Street
 Hall W. Silver Street
 Herbert J. Middle Row, Holborn
 Hiams H. Wallers Place, Lambeth
 Road
 Hicks M. New Bond Street
 Hill J. Peterborough
 Hilton J. James Street, Covent Garden
 Houlden R. St. Margaret's, Southwark
 Hockley J. M. Wickway, Gloucester
 Hoakeley R. Nottingham Street, Mary
 le bone
 Homan J. Fenchurch Street
 Howes J. Strood, Kent
 Holland S. and Co. Liverpool
 Hosi J. D. jun. Walltoek
 Hurry J. Nag's Head Court, Grace-
 church Street
 Humphreys J. Kings arms-Yard, Cole-
 man Street
 Hughes H. Manchester
 Hulley E. Bristol
 Ingraham G. N. jun. Threadneedle
 Street
 Ingraham G. N. sen. and Co. New
 York, United States
 Jackson W. Bryanstone Street, Portman
 Square
 James R. New London Street
 Kellert T. Birmingham
 Killick L. S. Backney Mills, Lee
 Bridge
 King W. H. Fleet Lane
 Kirk J. Little Tower Hill
 Knight S. White Cross Street
 Kneller J. Gosport
 Kops M. Edmonton
 Lanchester A. St. James's Street
 Lawrence S. Stepney Green
 Lee S. and Co. Barchin Lane
 Leech W. Thetford, Norfolk
 Lonsdale G. S. Green Lettuce Lane
 Lock P. Nailsworth, Gloucestershire
 Lunn W. St. Mary at Hill
 Marsh W. Denmark Street, Soho
 Martland D. Sherborne Lane
 Mayor J. and Co. Leadenhall Street
 Makin H. jun. Biddleston, Suffolk
 Merrifield J. Grantham, Lincoln
 Miles W. Oxford Street
 Mitchell W. Turnwheel Lane
 Milburn W. Old City Chambers
 Morland J. Butt Lane, Deptford
 Moon G. Southampton
 Mottet T. and Co. Goswell Street

Newham M. Falingham, Lincoln
 Nevitt J. Broseley, Shrop
 Overton P. Windmill Street, Finsbury
 Square
 Ogbun H. Crown Street, Finsbury
 Square
 Parker M. Rippon, York
 Park J. North Shields
 Peet J. and Co. Piccadilly
 Perkins J. Queen Street, Cheapside
 Pitt H. Dudley Worcester
 Plowman J. Kensington
 Pockington R. Winthorp, and W.
 Dickinson, Newark upon Trent
 Pritchard G. St. Paul's Church Yard
 Preston T. Aldermanbury
 Reynolds T. and Co. Thavies Inn
 Rippon R. and Co. Liverpool
 Rowney R. Station Garden
 Robertson D. Finsbury Square
 Roe N. Birmingham
 Rowlandson S. and Co. Cheapside
 Robinson J. Whitehaven
 Sanders R. Croydon, Surrey
 Sams S. Bathwick, Somerset
 Scott P. J. Newcastle upon Tyne
 Sellers G. Kingston upon Hull
 Shaw W. Long Acre
 Shaw Z. Dudley, Worcester
 Shaw S. Brunfild Square
 Sharp W. Bradford, Yorkshire
 Sifton J. Lombard Street
 Slade M. T. Bond Street
 Smith H. and Co. Great Winchester
 Street
 Smets G. South Molton Street, Oxford
 Road
 Smyth G. J. East Stonehouse, Devon
 Spraggon J. and Co. Graveland, Kent
 Sparkes R. Little Queen Street
 Square J. and Co. Bristol
 Square J. Exeter
 Stanes R. Bristol
 Stone W. Wilton, Hereford
 Throgmorton J. T. Guildford Street
 Thomas F. Camomile Street
 Thompson G. Duke Street, Westminster
 Thomas K. R. Evesham, Worcester
 Troup D. Goodman's Yard
 Trueman T. Bury Street, St. Mary
 Axe
 Twibill J. Macclesfield Street, Soho
 Twigg J. Ludgate Street
 Twiss J. Macclesfield Street
 Watso J. York
 Warren E. and Co. Austin Friars
 West S. J. Cairn, Lincoln
 White T. Liverpool
 Winch N. J. Newcastle upon Tyne
 Williamson J. Tunbridge Place, New
 Road
 Willats J. Gracechurch Street
 Woodman W. Bartholomew Close
 Woodcut W. Wandsworth Road
 Woodward T. and Co. Stratford, Essex
 Woolley J. P. Whitham Green
 Woodgreen C. Bradley Mill, Lancashire
 Young A. St. Swithun's Lane.

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS IN JULY.

Containing official Papers and authentic Documents.

RUSSIA.

THE European influence of this vast empire seems likely to be destroyed by the weakness, corruption, and folly of its councils. The French emperor is about to strike it as with a thunder-bolt, and such is the infatuation of its government, that it invites, rather than avoids, the blow. The double policy of Russia has brought so much mischief on its neighbours, that, if the seat of its despotic government is again transferred to Moscow, no loss will be suffered by civilization or humanity.

*First Bulletin of the French Army.**Gumbinnen, June 20, 1812.*

Towards the end of 1810, Russia altered her political system—the English spirit regained its influence—the Ukase respecting commerce was its first act.

In February, 1811, five divisions of the Russian army quitted the Danube by forced marches, and proceeded to Poland. By this movement, Russia sacrificed Wallachia and Moldavia.

When the Russian armies were united and formed, a Protest against France appeared, which was transmitted to every cabinet. Russia by that announced, that she felt no wish even to save appearances. All means of conciliation were employed on the part of France—all were ineffectual.

Towards the close of 1811, six months after, it was manifest in France that all this could end only in war; preparations were made for it. The garrison of Dantzic was increased to 20,000 men. Stores of every description, cannons, muskets, powder, ammunition, pontoons, were conveyed to that place: considerable sums of money were placed at the disposal of the department of engineers, for the augmentation of its fortifications.

The army was placed on the war establishment. The cavalry, the train of artillery, and the military baggage train, were completed.

In March, 1812, a treaty of alliance was concluded with Austria; the preceding month a treaty had been concluded with Prussia.

In April, the first corps of the grand army marched for the Oder, the second corps to the Elbe, the third corps to the Lower Oder, the fourth corps set out from Verona, crossed the Tyrol, and proceeded to Silesia. The guards left Paris.

On the 22d of April, the Emperor of Russia took the command of his army, quitted St. Petersburg, and moved his head-quarters to Wilna.

In the commencement of May, the first

corps arrived on the Vistula, at Elbing, and Marienburg; the second corps at Marienwerder; the third corps at Thorn; the fourth and sixth corps at Plock; the fifth corps assembled at Warsaw, the eighth corps on the right of Warsaw, and the seventh corps at Pulawy.

The Emperor set out from St. Cloud on the 9th of May; crossed the Rhine on the 13th, the Elbe on the 29th, and the Vistula on the 6th of June.

*Second Bulletin of the French Army.**Wilkowiski, June 22, 1812.*

All means of effecting an understanding between the two empires became impossible. The spirit which reigned in the Russian cabinet hurried it on to war.

General Narbonne, aid de-camp to the Emperor, was dispatched to Wilna, and could remain there only a few days. By that was gained the proof, that the demand, equally arrogant and extraordinary, which had been made by Prince Kurakin, and in which he declared, that he would not enter into any explanation before France had evacuated the territory of her own allies, in order to leave them at the mercy of Russia, was the *sine qua non* of that cabinet; and it made that a matter of boast to foreign powers.

The first corps advanced to the Pregel. The Prince of Eckmuhl had his head-quarters, on the 11th of June, at Konigsberg.

The Marshal Duke of Reggio, commanding the second corps, had his head-quarters at Wehlau; the Marshal Duke of Elchingen, commanding the third corps, at Soldass; the Prince Viceroy at Rastenburg; the King of Westphalia at Warsaw; the Prince Poniatowski at Paltusk: the Emperor moved his head-quarters, on the 12th, to Konigsberg, on the Pregel; on the 17th, to Insterberg; on the 19th, to Gumbinnen.

A slight hope of accommodation still remained. The Emperor had given orders to Count Lauriston to wait on the Emperor Alexander, or on his minister for foreign affairs, and to ascertain whether there might not yet be some means of obtaining a reconsideration of the demand of Prince Kurakin, and of reconciling the honor of France, and the interest of her allies, with the opening of a negotiation.

The same spirit which had previously swayed the Russian cabinet upon various pretexts, prevented Count Lauriston from accomplishing his mission; and it appeared for the first time, that an ambassador, under circumstances of so much importance, was unable to obtain an interview, either with the sovereign or his minister. The Secretary of Legation, Prevost, brought this intelligence to Gumbinnen; and the Emperor issued

issued orders to march, for the purpose of passing the Niemen. "The conquered," observed he, "assume the tone of conquerors; fate drags them on, let their destinies be fulfilled." His Majesty caused the following Proclamation to be inserted in the Orders of the army:—

"SOLDIERS!—The second war of Poland has commenced. The first was brought to a close at Friedland and Tilsit. At Tilsit, Russia swore eternal alliance with France and war with England. She now violates her oaths. She refuses to give any explanation of her strange conduct, until the eagles of France shall have repassed the Rhine, leaving, by such a movement, our allies at her mercy. Russia is dragged along by a fatality! Her destinies must be accomplished. Should she then consider us degenerate? Are we no longer to be looked upon as the soldiers of Austerlitz? She offers us the alternative of dishonour or war. The choice cannot admit of hesitation.—Let us then march forward! Let us pass the Niemen! Let us carry the war into her territory. The second war of Poland will be as glorious to the French arms as the first; but the peace which we shall conclude will be its own guarantee, and will put an end to that proud and haughty influence which Russia has for fifty years exercised in the affairs of Europe.

"At our head-quarters, at Wilkowsky,
"June 22, 1812."

POLAND.

During the present month, this extinguished kingdom has reared its head again, and the tyrants who united to destroy it, are, under the signal dispensations of Justice, making heavy retributions for their crimes. A diet has been held at Warsaw, and a constitution proclaimed which will establish, in the finest part of Europe, a powerful empire, and open new scenes for the triumphs of civilization and humanity.

Bonaparte's favorite general, Berthier, will, it is said, be the new king of Poland.

SWEDEN.

In nothing has the ignorance of our newspaper writers been more conspicuous than in their speculations about Sweden. Bonaparte had no connection with the elevation of Bernadotte. Two agents left Sweden for France and England at the same time, to solicit some eminent person of either country to accept the heirship to the Swedish throne. The sagacious Perceval drove the agent sent to England out of the country; but he who went to France negotiated with Bernadotte, and Bonaparte was no otherwise consulted than to obtain his consent. Bernadotte is therefore under no

tie to Bonaparte; but under every obligation to the people of Sweden. We are in possession of all the particulars of those negotiations.

SPAIN.

Lord Wellington has advanced beyond Salamanca, on his way to Madrid! Soult is uneasy in Andalusia, and the engagements of Bonaparte in the North may enable us to rescue Spain, particularly if our ministers have liberality enough to support the rights and liberties of the Spanish people.

GREAT BRITAIN.

In our last, we expatiated on the wickedness of carrying on a war which has no rational object, nor had any comprehensible purpose in its origin. We were not then aware that an endeavour to effect Peace, which we should have thought honorable in Great Britain, had but two months before been made by France. It grieves us, however, to observe, by the correspondence, that, as long as a certain malign influence preponderates, the people of England must suffer the miseries and the disgrace of this war. That influence was shaken by the death of Perceval, (whose paltry skill in special pleading, and whose pettifogging politics, appear in the reply to the French minister;) but it again reared its head in the late decision on Mr. PALMER'S just claims, and in the Lords' vote on the CATHOLIC QUESTION. We hope, notwithstanding, that the Regent has opened his eyes; that he will shake it wholly off; that manly vigour and masculine integrity will predominate in his councils; and that justice alone will characterize the future measures of his government.

On the following correspondence we shall briefly observe, that none but a ministry composed of unprincipled lawyers could have quibbled about the obvious sense of the word *dynasty*. We never heard but one sense annexed to it, that of a line or succession of sovereigns; and it was evidently used in the manly overture of the French minister, in contradistinction to the individuality of Joseph, the candidate king. If, however, the lawyers, at that time at the head of the British government, unused to read history and pursue liberal studies, did not really understand the meaning of the word DYNASTY, was it not enough to send a messenger to France to ascertain its purport, without annexing to their inquiry a variety of ungracious and ill-timed observations, founded on their own per-

versions or ignorance? The first paragraph of their letter was sufficient for the legitimate purposes of a philological inquiry, and all that followed was calculated only to irritate, to show their *cadaverous* features, and to prolong the horrors of war!

It is almost childish to lengthen an argument on such a subject—the vast interests involved, alone justify the trespass on our reader's patience. The term "*present*" or "*actual*" dynasty, necessarily implied the old Bourbon family. It could not mean the future or problematical dynasty of Joseph Bonaparte. Did the English Ministers expect Napoleon to name and designate the *Bourbon* dynasty? Have they no sense of delicacy?—And did not *actual* dynasty, well and distinctly imply the Bourbon or old Spanish family?

Again—the *actual* dynasty is to be declared *independent*! What is its present situation? A state of *dependence* in France on the will of Napoleon!—Did not this proposed emancipation indicate the dynasty intended—even had there been two *dynasties*, about which a *bona fide* doubt could have been raised?

What then was the sett-off against this concession? Did Napoleon propose to restore Spain to its ancient condition, under an exasperated dynasty?—No! I will restore them, says he, to independence—"and (as *my* security) Spain shall be governed by a national constitution of her Cortes." Is it to be supposed, should the first absurdity be insisted on, that he proposed to place his *Brother* under the restraint of the Cortes?—Of course he proposed to restrain that dynasty which he conceived would be inimical to France without such restraint—not his Brother!

In the very next paragraph, relative to Portugal, Napoleon amplifies on his proposal relative to Spain. "The independence and integrity of Portugal shall also be guaranteed, and the House of Braganza shall have the sovereign authority." Of course the word *also* means *in like manner*; it connects and draws a parallelism between the two projects, and places beyond all doubt the analogous design in regard to Spain. Evident reasons occasioned the term *actual* dynasty to be preferred to *House of Bourbon*, in the first paragraph; but it was equally precise, because no other *dynasty* exists in relation to Spain, and no quibble could have arisen, had not a

lawyer unhappily at that time been the Prime Minister of England!

And further—in the clause relative to Naples, where it is proposed to continue the French sovereign, he is designated as "the present monarch," not as a dynasty or part of a dynasty, because no *dynasty* of the Bonapartes is yet formed, and because the term *dynasty* could not have applied to *Joachim Murat*, more than it could to *Joseph Bonaparte*!

Why then, say the faction, did not Napoleon answer our inquiry in regard to the grammatical sense of the word *dynasty*, and the logical sense of his letter?—Because!—simply because, it is not usual for dunces to get answers when they ask questions in a tone of insolence! If Napoleon did not tear the answer in pieces when he came to the words "the brother of the head of the French Government," he is not the decided character which the world have considered him, and which his repeated overtures for peace have proved him.—The rupture of this negotiation cannot, therefore, be fairly ascribed to an omission to answer even a foolish question—but a question so put that a man of honor and spirit could not well have submitted to answer it!

After all, it might be reasonably doubted whether, on the *perverted* hypothesis of the ministerial tools, the question in regard to the person who might fill the throne of Spain, ought to be made the foundation of a war attended by such extensive and complicated miseries. Let it also be borne in mind, that he who during a quarrel makes the first overture for reconciliation, concedes *largely* by that act, whatever be his view of the terms; and an overture ought at least to be received and treated with respect, or hostilities would be *interminable*. We totally differ therefore from Mr. Sheridan, who has been *induced to lend himself* to the pernicious purpose of declaring the letter of the French Minister "*perfidious, insidious, and insulting*." In our last we candidly vindicated this gentleman from calumnies propagated respecting him, but it becomes evident, that his mind is unhappily warped from that line of rectitude which for many years distinguished all its decisions. We are aware of the *tenure under which he holds his seat*, and we pity him; but Mr. Sheridan ought to prefer the King's Bench to dishonor; and, rather than become a *fire-brand between nations*, and involve the happiness

happiness of the whole human race to gratify a vile faction, his individual sacrifices ought to be without bounds. We say all this without personal animosity to Mr. Sheridan, but with a design to prevent the country from being deluded by unfounded and unprincipled assertions, which might mislead, because made by a man of whom we have on other occasions taught our readers to think with respect.

As a practical commentary on the above, it is proper to record, that, by a paper laid before the House of Commons, during the present month, it appears, that the number of French and Danish prisoners in Great Britain exceeds 54,000, many thousands of whom have been eight or nine years in their confinement! Probably also there are about half the number of English in France!

But Perceval and his politics *are no more*, and we hope soon to see him succeeded by an illustrious body of statesmen, called from among the ancient dynasties of the realm; and we trust that they will instantly resume the broken negotiation, and not anticipate the results in the basis, nor speak of the most powerful monarch since the age of Charlemagne, merely as the *head* of the French government. IN TRUTH, HOWEVER, WE BELIEVE THERE WILL BE NO PEACE TILL THE PEOPLE BEGIN TO PETITION FOR IT, AND TO REMONSTRATE LOUDLY AGAINST THE CONTINUANCE OF THE WAR.

Copy of a Letter addressed by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, to Lord Castlereagh, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to his Britannic Majesty.

Paris, April 17, 1812.

"SIR—His Majesty, constantly actuated by sentiments friendly to moderation and peace, is pleased again to make a solemn and sincere attempt to put an end to the miseries of war.

"The awful circumstances in which the world is at present placed, have induced a resolution in the mind of his Majesty, the result of which has been to authorize me to explain to you, sir, his views and intentions.

"Many changes have taken place in Europe for the last ten years, which have been the necessary consequence of the war between France and England, and many more changes will be effected by the same cause. The particular character which the war has assumed, may add to the extent and duration of these results. Exclusive and arbitrary principles cannot be combated but by an opposition without measure or end; and the system of preservation and resistance, should

have the same character of universality, perseverance, and vigour.

"The peace of Amiens, if it had been observed, would have prevented much confusion.

"I heartily wish that the experience of the past may not be lost for the future.

"His Majesty has often stopped when the most certain triumphs lay before him, and turned round to invoke peace.

"In 1805, secure as he was by the advantages of his situation, and spite of the confidence which he might reasonably feel in anticipations which Fortune was about to realize, he made proposals to his Britannic Majesty, which were rejected, on the ground that Russia should be consulted. In 1808, new proposals were made, in concert with Russia. England alleged the necessity of an intervention, which could be no more than the result of the negotiation itself. In 1810, his Majesty, having clearly discerned that the British Orders in Council of 1807 rendered the conduct of the war incompatible with the independence of Holland, caused indirect overtures to be made towards procuring the return of peace. They were fruitless, and the consequence was, that new provinces were united to the empire.

"In the present time are to be found united all the circumstances of the various periods at which his Majesty manifested the pacific sentiments which he now orders me again to declare that he is actuated by.

"The calamities under which Spain, and the vast regions of Spanish America suffer, should naturally excite the interest of all nations, and inspire them with an equal anxiety for their termination.

"I will express myself, sir, in a manner which your excellency will find conformable to the sincerity of the step which I am authorized to take; and nothing will better evince the sincerity and sublimity of it than the precise terms of the language which I have been directed to use. What views and motives should induce me to envelope myself in formalities suitable to weakness, which alone can find its interest in deceit?

"The affairs of the Peninsula, and the Two Sicilies, are the points of difference which appear least to admit of being adjusted. I am authorized to propose to you an arrangement of them on the following basis:—

"The integrity of Spain shall be guaranteed. France shall renounce all idea of extending her dominions beyond the Pyrenees. *The present dynasty shall be declared independent, and Spain shall be governed by a National Constitution of her Cortes.*

"*The independence and integrity of Portugal shall be also guaranteed, and the House of Braganza shall have the sovereign authority.*

"*The kingdom of Naples shall remain in possession of the present monarch, and the kingdom of Sicily shall be guaranteed to the present family of Sicily.*

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"As a consequence of these stipulations, Spain, Portugal, and Sicily, shall be evacuated by the French and English land and naval forces.

"With respect to the other objects of discussion, they may be negotiated upon this basis, that each power should retain that of which the other could not deprive it by war.

"Such are, sir, the grounds of conciliation offered by his Majesty to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent.

"His Majesty the Emperor and King, in taking this step, does not look either to the advantages or losses which this empire may derive from the war, if it should be prolonged; he is influenced simply by the considerations of the interests of humanity, and the peace of his people, and if this fourth attempt should not be attended with success, like those which have preceded it, France will at least have the consolation of thinking, that whatever blood may yet flow, will be justly imputable to England alone.

"I have the honor, &c.

(Signed) "The DUKE of BASSANO."

Copy of the Answer of Lord Castlereagh, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs of his Britannic Majesty, to the Letter of the Minister for Foreign Relations, of the 17th of April, 1812.

"London, Office for Foreign Affairs, April 23, 1812.

"SIR—Your Excellency's letter of the 17th of this month, has been received and laid before the Prince Regent.

"His Royal Highness felt that he owed it to his honor, before he should authorize me to enter into any explanation upon the overture which your Excellency has transmitted, to ascertain the precise meaning attached by the Government of France to the following passage of your Excellency's letter, the 'actual Dynasty shall be declared independent, and Spain governed by the national Constitution of the Cortes.'

"If, as his Royal Highness fears, the meaning of this proposition is, that the royal authority of Spain, and the government established by the Cortes, shall be recognized as residing in the brother of the head of the French government, and the Cortes formed under his authority, and not in the legitimate sovereign Ferdinand the Seventh, and his heirs, and the Extraordinary Assembly of the Cortes, now invested with the power of the government in that kingdom, in his name, and by his authority, I am commanded frankly and explicitly to declare to your Excellency, that the obligations of good faith do not permit his Royal Highness to receive a proposition for peace founded on such a basis.

"But, if the expressions cited above, apply to the actual government of Spain, which exercises the sovereign authority in the name of Ferdinand the Seventh, upon an assurance of your Excellency to that effect, the Prince Regent will feel himself disposed to enter

into a full explanation upon the basis which has been transmitted, in order to be taken into consideration by his Royal Highness; and, it being his most earnest wish to contribute, in concert with his allies, to the repose of Europe, and to bring about a peace which may be at once honorable, not only for Great Britain and France, but also for those States which are in relations of amity with each of these Powers.

"Having made known without reserve the sentiments of the Prince Regent, with respect to a point on which it is necessary to have a full understanding, previous to any ulterior discussion, I shall adhere to the instructions of his Royal Highness, by avoiding all superfluous comment and recrimination on the accessory objects of your letter. I might advantageously for the justification of the conduct observed by Great Britain at the different periods alluded to by your Excellency, refer to the correspondence which then took place, and to the judgment which the world has long since formed of it.

"As to the particular character the war has unhappily assumed, and the arbitrary principles which your Excellency conceives to have marked its progress, denying, as I do, that these evils are attributable to the British government, I at the same time can assure your Excellency, that it sincerely deplores their existence, as uselessly aggravating the calamities of war, and that its most anxious desire, whether at peace or war with France, is to have the relations of the two countries restored to the liberal principles usually acted upon in former times.

"I take this opportunity of assuring your Excellency of my respect.

(Signed) "CASTLEREAGH."

UNITED STATES.

This powerful republic has at length declared war against Great Britain, and perfected the labours of that vile faction of which Perceval was but the organ. The civilized world is at length arrayed in arms against the government of these Islands; and perhaps we shall be told that the moral sense is confined to the members of that government, and to the faction by which they are directed!

For our parts, we consider this declaration of war as the worst event that has for many years darkened the horizon of Britain. It brings the question regarding our maritime pretensions into direct issue, and compels us either to abandon them, or continue the war with America, till we can make peace with France; thus giving to France a great and independent ally, and adding almost insuperably to the complicated difficulties of making peace.

One might fill a volume with reflections arising out of an event big with political

litical consequences to this and future generations, and involving the very subsistence of the people; but what can be said with advantage to an infatuated legislature, one of the branches of which lately abandoned *the unalienable rights of grand juries*, and gave preference to the authority of an attorney-general, over the bulwarks of liberty raised by the ancient laws and constitution of the realm.

In our last, we noticed that the American House of Representatives had decided in favour of war by a large majority; and since then, after a debate

lengthened for many days by the importance of the question, the senate decided for a declaration of war against Great Britain by 19 to 13.

May a speedy change of ministry and of policy in England, avert its malignant consequences! May the English people, by their petitions to the Regent, accelerate the changes in the royal councils, which the public weal so imperiously demands! Then will peace, unity, and prosperity, bless this empire, and make it invulnerable against its foes, and secure against the world in arms!

INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, IN AND NEAR LONDON: With Biographical Memoirs of distinguished Characters recently deceased.

Copy of an Address to the Prince Regent of the Religious Society of Friends, with his Royal Highness's Answer.

"To George Augustus, Prince Regent of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

"May it please thee, Prince,

"**SEEING** that, in consequence of the lamented affliction of our beloved Sovereign thy father, thou art called to the high office of administering the regal government of this country, we, his dutiful subjects, the religious Society of Friends, are desirous of representing to thee a subject, in which we believe the welfare of our country is deeply concerned.

"It is now many years since war has been spreading its desolation over great part of the civilized world; and, as we believe it to be an evil, from which the spirit of the Gospel of Christ would wholly deliver the nations of the earth, we humbly petition thee to use the Royal Prerogative now placed in thy hands, to take such early measures for the putting a period to this dreadful state of devastation, as we trust the wisdom of thy councils, as they seek for divine direction, will be enabled to discover.

"Impressed with a grateful sense of the religious privileges we enjoy under the present Government, we submit this highly important cause of suffering humanity, which is peculiarly near to our hearts, to thy most serious consideration; that thus thou mayest become an honoured instrument in the hand of the Almighty, in promoting his gracious designs respecting the inhabitants of the earth.

"Signed in, by order, and on behalf, of the yearly Meeting of the said People, held in London, this 29th of the fifth month, 1812, by

JOHN WILKINSON,
Clerk to the Meeting this year."

To which Address his Royal Highness was pleased to return the following most gracious Answer:

"I am deeply sensible of the calamities which necessarily attend a state of war.

"It would therefore be most grateful to my feelings, to observe such a change in the views and conduct of the enemy as would admit of the cessation of hostilities, consistently with a just regard to the important interests which have been committed to my charge, and which it is my indispensable duty to maintain.

"I reflect with great satisfaction on the religious privileges secured to you by the wisdom and benevolence of the laws, and you may rest assured of my constant protection."

The Hampden Club, which lately met at the Thatched House Tavern, is an institution of considerable importance. It owes its origin to Walter Fawkes, esq. the late independent member for Yorkshire, who has published an excellent speech in favor of parliamentary reform. This Club consists of one hundred country gentlemen from the different counties; and no person can be a member who is not qualified to sit in parliament.

On the 9th of July, Mr. Cobbett paid a fine of 1000l. pursuant to his sentence; and, his term of imprisonment being then at an end, he was invited by the friends of the Liberty of the Press to dine at the Crown and Anchor—Sir Francis Burdett in the chair. The company was numerous, and several speeches were made against *ex officio* informations.

The number of persons committed for trial in England, Scotland, and Wales, in the course of last year, was 6941; of whom 587 received sentence of death, and 59 were executed.

It is said, that the number of carriages returned to the Tax-office, for the present year,

is 1500 and upwards *less* than the number included in former returns.

Valentine Jones, committed to Newgate for three years, in June 1809, for peculation, has had a detainer lodged against him by Government for 121,331l. 10s 1½d.

Bowler, who shot Mr. Burrows, has been tried and found guilty. An inquisition of justices and medical men had previously reported him to have been insane at and before the time of committing the act.

It appears, from the report of the Directors of the Southwark Bridge Company, that the number of foot passengers, horses, and carriages, which pass over London and Blackfriars bridges in one day is:

Blackfriars—61,069 foot passengers; 822 horses; 990 coaches; 533 waggons; 1502 carts; 590 gigs, &c.

London Bridge—89,610 foot passengers; 764 horses; 1240 coaches; 763 waggons; 2924 carts; 485 gigs, &c.

Another of those atrocious outrages against human nature, which have recently stained the annals of this country, occurred on Wednesday morning, the 22d of July, at Barnes. The Count and Countess D'Antraigues, (French noblesse,) who resided on Barnes Terrace, had ordered their carriage, to go to London, at a quarter before nine o'clock; when in the act of going through the hall, Lawrence, an Italian footman, who was desired by a female servant to open the coach door, came in from the Terrace, passed his lady, and fired a pistol at the Count, which slightly grazed his hair. The suddenness of the action disconcerted the Count for a few seconds, who walked up the steps. The monster, Lawrence, then exclaimed, "Not killed!" rushed up stairs, and immediately descended with a pistol in one hand, and a dagger in the other. The latter he plunged in the breast of the Count, who walked out of the door, and made a few steps on the terrace, during which time Lawrence stabbed the Countess in the right breast. She staggered a few steps, then fell down at the threshold of the door, cried out, "'Tis Lawrence! 'tis Lawrence!" and then expired. The assassin then rushed up stairs to the Count's bed-room, and discharged a pistol in his mouth, which killed him immediately. The Count followed him; and when the servants entered, Lawrence was lying dead on the floor, and the Count upon his bed speechless. He died in about a quarter of an hour. The coroner's inquest sat on the bodies on the 23d. The verdict was—that Lawrence had murdered the Count and Countess, and had afterwards committed suicide, being in his senses. What was Lawrence's motive for these horrible murders, is not even conjectured. He does not appear to have had the least thought of escaping. There is no account of any quarrel between his master and him. All the servants agree that he was very sober. He could not have been influ-

enced by political motives, since his revenge was directed equally against the Countess. He had been in the family only three months. Besides his house on Barnes Terrace, Count D'Antraigues had a town establishment in Queen Ann-street West. He was 56 and the Countess 52 years of age. The Count had eminently distinguished himself in the troubles which have convulsed Europe for the last 22 years. In 1789, he was actively engaged in favor of the Revolution; but, during the tyranny of Robespierre, he emigrated to Germany, and was employed in the service of Russia in 1797. In 1806, he was sent to England with credentials from the Emperor of Russia, who had granted him a pension. He received here, letters of denization, and was often employed by Government. The Countess was the once celebrated Mad. St. Huberti, an actress of the Theatre François. She had amassed a very large fortune by her professional talents. They have left one child, a son, who is studying the law at Manchester.

The banking-house of Kensington, Styan, and Co., of Lombard-street, stopped payment on the 22d. Several Scotch banks, and some in the south of England, are deeply affected by this failure.

MARRIED.

Viscount Mountjoy, to the widow of the late Major W. Brown.

Capt. C. Hay, of the Company's naval service, to the eldest daughter of Sir D. Rae.

C. Hayes, esq. of Hunter-street, to the second daughter of the late E. Saunders, of Portland-place, Bath.

J. Sims, esq. of Sun Tavern Fields, to the eldest daughter of J. Parry, esq. of Deptford.

E. H. Brandt, esq. of Hamburg, to Miss S. S. Sylvestre, of Geneva.

J. Mackay, esq. of Bedford-place, to the daughter of the late T. Ryan, esq. of Liverpool.

M. Marshall, esq. of Dean-street, Finsbury-square, to the youngest daughter of Mr. Hanscomb, Southgate.

J. Harding, esq. of Upper Gower-street, to Miss Pym.

At Hadley, the Rev. D. C. Delafosse, fellow of King's-college, Cambridge, to Phæbe Anne, fifth daughter of J. Quilter, esq. of the same place.

A. B. Sutherland, of Gower street, Bedford-square, esq. to Charlotte, eldest daughter of the Rev. Wm. Hussey, rector of Sandhurst, Kent.

The Rev. T. L. Strong, M.A. rector of Titsey, Surrey, to Anna Maria, eldest daughter of George Tritton, esq. of West-hill, Wandsworth.

Mr. John Stallard, of Pulteney-street, to Miss A. Woollard, of Danbury.

R. Dalton, esq. of Camberwell, to Jane, eldest daughter of T. Wilkinson, esq. of Mildenhall, Suffolk.

J. S. S. Smith,

J. S. S. Smith, esq. of Hampton Court, to Mrs. Thistlethwayte, of the same place.

The Rev. T. Selwyn, to Charlotte Sophia, eldest daughter of Lord G. Murray, late bishop of St. David's.

Mr. J. J. Skelton, of Horse-hill, near Reigate, Surrey, to Mary Ann, second daughter of J. Fitler, esq. of Upper Charlotte street, Fitzroy-square.

Dr. Hobbs, to Miss Maria Smith, of Croydon.

Mr. W. Poyner, of Cannon-street, to Sarah Stapleton, Maize Lodge, Greenwich.

Viscount Ashbrook, to the eldest daughter of Sir Theophilus Metcalfe, bart. of Fernhill, Berks.

J. W. Buck, esq. of the Middle Temple, to Sophia, second daughter of W. O. Brigstocke, esq. of Blaenpant.

George Ferguson, esq. captain in the navy, to Eliza, only daughter of John Woodhouse, esq. of Ludlow.

The Rev. G. Morwood, of Busby-hall, one of the canons of Chichester, to Mrs. Dodgson, of that place.

Adolphus John Dalrymple, esq. major of the 19th light dragoons, eldest son of Sir Hew Dalrymple, to Anne, the only daughter of Sir James Graham, bart.

Capt. Sleigh, of the 100th regiment, to Miss Gawthorn, daughter of the late Francis G. esq. of Nottingham.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, Captain Proctor, eldest son of Sir T. B. Proctor, bart. of Langley-park, Norfolk, to Anne, daughter of T. Gregory, esq. niece and heiress to the late T. Brograve, esq. of Springfield-place, Essex.—Lord Delvin, son of the Earl of Westmeath, to Lady Emily Cecil, second daughter of the Marquis and Marchioness of Salisbury.—The Hon. Henry St. John, eldest son of Viscount Bolingbroke, to Miss Mildmay, second daughter of the late Sir Henry St. John Mildmay.

The Rev. W. Bingley, of Christchurch, Hants, to Mrs. Morgan, widow of the late J. Morgan, esq. of Charlotte-street.

Sir Grenville Temple, bart. to Mrs. Manners, widow of Lieut.-colonel Manners, 96th regiment, and daughter of the late Sir Thomas Rumbold, bart. of Wood-hall, Hertfordshire.

DIED.

At Ashfield Lodge, *J. Mingay*, esq. sen. King's Counsel.

In Tavistock-street, *Mrs. Dove*, 70.

In New-street, Spring Gardens, the eldest son of *W. Manning*, esq. M. P. 20.

In Little Scotland-yard, *J. Hallet*, esq. 69.

At Dulwich, *T. Griffith*, esq. 69.

At Chiswick, *J. Harwood*, esq. 82.

At Rosenau, in Datchett, *Lieutenant-General Charles Baron Hompesch*.

W. Saffery, esq. of the Fen-office, Registrar of the Bedford Level Corporation.

Suddenly, *S. Manesty*, esq. late resident at Bussora, and ambassador to the Persian court.

The Rev. *F. Benson*, A. M. rector of Feathard, youngest brother to the Countess of Normanton.

At Islington, *Mr. Ratray*, 68, third principal land coal-meter for the city of London.

At Pentonville, *Roger Owen*, esq. late of Bridewell Hospital, 76.

At Balsham, *Elizabeth*, relict of the Rev. Dr. Ramsden, late master of the Charter-House.

Suddenly, in Finsbury-square, *William Dawes*, esq. one of the contractors for the loan.

At the Hermitage, in the county of Limerick, *Lord Massey*.

Mrs. H. J. L. wife of H. J. Lamotte, esq. of Hendon, Middlesex.

At Dalhousie Castle, *Lady Lucinda Ramsay*, daughter of the late Earl of Dalhousie.

At Chatham, aged 30, *Henry Whitby*, esq. a captain of the royal navy, and commander of his Majesty's ship, Briton; youngest son of the Rev. T. Whitby, of Cresswell Hall, in Staffordshire, and brother of the late Mrs. Portman, of Bryanstone, who died about six weeks before. The early death of Captain W. is deeply regretted; his abilities and ardent zeal in the service of his country justly excited the expectation that he would have attained the highest honors of his profession.

At Swillington, in the 14th year of her age, *Frederica*, second daughter of John Lowther, esq. member for Cumberland.

At her brother's house in Pentonville, *Miss J. M. Cradock*, aged 24, daughter of Mr. Marmaduke C. of Gainford, near Darlington, and sister to Mr. Cradock, of Paternoster-row, bookseller.

At Penzance, in his 16th year, *Sir W. Langham*, bart.

In America-square, aged 75, *W. Mainwaring*, esq.

At Teddesley Hay, in Staffordshire, at a very advanced age, *Sir Edward Littleton*, bart. who represented the county of Stafford in the present and four former parliaments.

At Clifton, of a rapid decline, *Philip Mallet*, esq. barrister at law, and formerly of Trinity College, Cambridge. Mr. Mallet was greatly respected by all who knew him, as a man of distinguished abilities, and of the most upright, independent principles. He was the editor of a philosophical work of Mr. Hobbes, just published, to which he has prefixed a very valuable life of the author, which he just lived to finish. Mr. Mallet also edited Lord Bacon's *Advancement of Learning*, together with a life of that great man; and *An Abridgement of Lock's Essay on the Human Understanding*.

Mr. Harrison, concert singer. This excellent singer and exemplary private character, died of an inflammation in his bowels. He was in his 52d year, and has left a widow, two accomplished daughters, and a son. For more than a quarter of a century he has been the

the leading tenor singer of this country, having greatly distinguished himself at the commemoration of Handel, in 1784, in opening the *Messiah*.

Admiral Sir C. Cotton, bart. of Madingley, Cambridgeshire, Admiral of the White, and Commander in Chief of the Channel Fleet. He was seized with a fit of apoplexy at Stoke House, Plymouth, which in a short time terminated in his dissolution. In him the country has to regret the loss of a most able and experienced officer, and Cambridgeshire, in particular, one of its most beloved and respected inhabitants. In enumerating the claims of this gallant commander to the grateful recollections of his country, we have to state that he commenced his naval career in the beginning of the American war, and that, during the many years of subsequent warfare between that period and the present, he has been almost unremittingly employed in active service. He was appointed Post Captain in the year 1779, and was afterwards personally engaged in the splendid naval actions of Admiral Rodney and Earl Howe. Of his conduct also in the command of the *Mars*, on the distinguished retreat of Admiral Cornwallis with six sail of ships in the face of thirty of the enemy's, the testimony of the Admiral is express,—“I cannot too much commend the spirited conduct of Sir Charles Cotton.” Sir Charles became a flag-officer in 1797, and Vice-Admiral in 1802. He was long entrusted with the important post of second in command to the Channel Fleet, under the auspices of the Admirals Cornwallis and Earl St. Vincent. His attention to the duties of this station was most vigilant: few officers during the season of actual service ever spent so little time on shore. A presumption of no common merit, in the conduct of Sir Charles, is grounded on the continued esteem and friendship of these great commanders, as well as on this circumstance, that amidst the conflicts of the various political parties which held alternately the reins of government about this period, he was considered by all as an officer fully entitled to the confidence of his country. In the year 1808 he attained the highest naval rank, having been previously appointed to the Lisbon station. It is not our intention to enter into a discussion of the merits or the necessity of the Convention of Cintra, but to state the remarks that will be made by a just and grateful country in honor of Sir Charles, which are these, that over the antecedent operations which were presumed to render the Convention necessary he had no controul; and further, that, to his firmness alone in resisting the first provision of it, on his sole responsibility, it is owing that the whole Russian squadron are not now ranged under the banners of the enemy. The government of his country testified their just sense of his conduct on that occasion, in shortly afterwards promoting him to the command of the

Mediterranean, and in their subsequently confiding to his zeal and diligence the most important station they had to confer—the chief command of the Channel Fleet. It has been observed that few officers have been more constantly persevering in the service of their country, a conduct which, though common enough amongst the present heroes of our navy, adds still a peculiar grace to the character of Sir Charles Cotton, since, from the time he came into possession of his ample inheritance, his professional emoluments became to him comparatively of little value. He had entered, however, the paths of honor at an early period of life, and in despite of his inducements to retire from the service, which were of no common stamp, he devoted the whole of it to the cause of his country. On his merits in the discharge of the various duties of his private life it is needless to enlarge; they have been long displayed to the observation of his neighbourhood, and will long command their esteem. In his character of an honorable and independant country gentleman his loss will be sensibly felt. A large circle of friends will bear testimony to the frank simplicity of his manners and the cheerful amiableness of his disposition; a happy and contented tenantry to the liberality of his conduct as a landlord, and the poor, whose moral improvement and internal comforts were alike the objects of his concern, to the benevolent qualities of his heart.

At his house in Cavendish-row, Dublin, *Richard Kirwan, esq.* of Cregg, in the county of Galway, Fellow of the Royal Society, President of the Royal Irish Academy, President of the Dublin Library Society, and Member of every Literary Body of Europe. We cannot mention the loss of so valuable a member of society, without the deepest regret. In estimating the share which he has contributed to the advancement of science, we would place him with a Bacon or a Newton. The magnitude of his literary and scientific productions, fill the mind with astonishment and admiration; his works have done honor to his country, and a general service to mankind—his researches did not terminate in mere speculation—he gave new life to chemistry, but he was the parent of mineralogy. A Mineralogical Society, lately instituted in Dublin, has been called, from his name, the Kirwanian Society. The Universities of every country have distinguished others by conferring a gift of their honors, but they conferred honor on themselves by distinguishing Mr. Kirwan. His country, through him, has obtained a high rank amongst the learned nations of the earth—she has lost in him a distinguished ornament; but he has left her a portion of dignity unknown to the records of Irish literature. In this great man, the private societies of his acquaintance have lost the most inexhaustible sources of useful and interesting conversation, the learned societies the richest

richest and most valuable treasure: his name has been familiarized to the records of every learned body in the literary world; they have sought every opportunity to invite him amongst them, and have addressed him in the language of gratitude and admiration—

Semper bonos nomenque tuum laudesque manebunt.

At Edlin, *John Clerk, esq.* This respectable gentleman was well known as the inventor of that system of naval tactics, under which the British navy has acquired such unrivalled glory. Never in any former instance, have the speculations of the closet been more powerfully felt in the affairs of the world. In looking into the history of naval warfare, we find, that, previous to the year 1780, there was no way of forcing an unwilling adversary to a close and decisive action; and the French accordingly, when they met a British fleet eager for battle, always contrived, by a skilful system of naval manœuvres, to elude the blow, and to pursue the object of their voyage: either parading on the ocean, or transporting troops and stores for the attack or defence of distant settlements; and thus wresting from the British, the fair fruits of their superior gallantry, even while they paid a tacit tribute to their gallantry, by planning a defensive system to shelter them from its effects; in which they succeeded so well, that the hostile fleets of Britain and France, generally parted after some indecisive firing. This desideratum in naval tactics, was first seen and remedied by the inventive genius of Mr. Clerk. He plainly demonstrated, with all the force of mathematical evidence, that the plan adopted by the British, of attacking an enemy's fleet at once, from van to rear, exposed the advancing ships to the formidable battery of the whole adverse fleet, by which means they were crippled and disabled, either for action or pursuit: while the enemy might bear away and repeat the same manœuvre, until their assailants were tired out by a series of such fruitless attacks. He then suggested a more decisive and certain mode of fighting; and finally, he pointed out the grand and brilliant manœuvre, so congenial to the character of British seamen, of piercing the enemy's line, which instantly insured a close action. The system of naval tactics was thus perfected, for the British sailor disdaining stratagem, only wanted to fight his enemy on equal terms, and relied on his own valour for the event. Mr. Clerk's discovery was communicated to Admiral Rodney; and its value is attested by the brilliant victory which followed, and by that unbroken series of successes which have ever since distinguished the naval history of the country.

In Warren street, Fitzroy-square, aged 80, *David Norton, M.D.* It is to be lamented, that the world do not know more of characters of eminence while living, and it is an act of injustice, that they should not be held

up when dead, for the imitation and excitement of others, to be good and wise, as they were. The prominent excellencies in Doctor Norton's life were—right thinking, and purity of conduct; he possessed bold and independent principles, both in politics and religion; and was, to the utmost extent, an abettor of the freedom of inquiry; of the uncontrouled liberty of the press, and of unfettered discussion. His practice as a physician, both in the West Indies and England, was a part of his time very extensive; and, when he declined much of this through age, and a wish to close a life of continual exertion, in retirement and quietude; he still extended his advice without a fee, to his friends, his acquaintance, and the needy. He was a good scholar, and most profoundly read; indefatigable in his researches, almost boundless in his knowledge; and if his various conversation could be collected, perhaps a richer fund of information, fine reasoning, and acute satire, could hardly be found since the writings of Voltaire. Pure religion, integrity, the most circumspect morals, humanity, and universal philanthropy, marked the conduct of this very great, and very good, man. The writer of this sketch, is impelled to make it, in gratitude to the memory of a friend, of infinite solace, improvement, and entertainment to himself and family; and hopes some one, better qualified, will more at length transmit to the public, the sentiments and life of a character, of such inestimable value.

[The death of the *Rev. T. Dampier*, Lord Bishop of Ely, was extremely sudden, and the cause is supposed to have been the gout, with which he had been long afflicted, having ascended from his limbs to his stomach. This distinguished scholar's death was so little expected, that his lady was at the concert of sacred music when the melancholy event took place. Dr. Dampier was educated at Eton, and at King's College, Cambridge, B.A. 1771; M.A. 1774; D.D. 1780, *per regias literas*; tutor to the Earl of Guildford and his brother; vicar of Bexley, in Kent, in 1771. Dr. Egerton, bishop of Durham, allowed Dr. Dampier, his father, who was dean of Durham, to resign the mastership of Sherborne Hospital in favor of his son, when his health was visibly declining, from his respect for the Dean, and from the deserved estimation in which he was held at Durham. He was a prebendary of Canterbury 1765; canon of Windsor 1769; prebendary of Durham 1782; dean of Rochester 1782; bishop of that see 1802; and translated to Ely in 1808.]

[Of the late *Rev. Francis Annesley*, master of Downing College, it is said, "No man was ever more extensively or more deservedly beloved. He might be said literally to be always doing good. The delicate and endearing manner, in which he conferred a benefit, increased its value. He never

never resented an injury, and never forgot a kindness. His moral excellence proceeded from a deep sense of religion. He was devout without ostentation, and his zeal was guided by knowledge. He was a man of learning and taste. He was educated at Reading school, under the celebrated Mr. Hiley. He was a judicious collector of the most valuable editions of the classics, and his collection, comprising a complete set of the quarto Delphins, deserves to be noticed. In the arts he possessed an exquisite taste. He had collected specimens of the best etchings; and had a few capital prints and pictures. Many professed collectors had very profitably applied for his advice in their selections. He was heir-at-law to the founder of Downing College, and was consequently nominated the first master. But so much opposition was made to the execution of the will by the possessors of the estate, that Mr. Annesley was engaged during the greatest part of his life in anxious and unremitted endeavours to overcome "the law's delay." He succeeded at last, and the college was founded; but, although he had been master some years, it was only a few days before his death that he had the consolation of seeing an end of the obstacles made to that important establishment. The reader must recollect examples of other public-spirited characters, who have pursued some great end during a long series of years, and who, as soon as they have attained it, have dropt into the grave. Mr. Annesley was, in the year 1774, chosen representative in Parliament for the borough of Reading, and his amiable qualities and disinterested conduct, procured his re-election without any expense, until the year 1806.]

[The late *Edward Forster, esq.* banker and merchant, was governor of the Corporation of the Royal Exchange Assurance Company, over which he presided thirty years, and late governor of the Russia Company, from which he retired only two years since, having filled the situation twenty-nine years. Few men possessed a sounder judgment or more capacious mind; and, as with these were combined piety the most sincere, and manners the most amiable, he was eminently successful in the discharge of every duty, both public and private; and, as such exemplary conduct marked his life, so was the hour of his death calm and serene; with perfect resignation to the will of his God, he breathed his last without a struggle, surrounded by his family, who will long lament the loss of one of the best of husbands and of parents, as will society of one of its most useful and benevolent members. Very creditable proofs of Mr. Forster's literary talents, both in prose and verse, are before the public. Of the former, his "Letter on the Linen Trade," in February 1774, and his "Observations on the Russia Trade," in May the same year, are particularly luminous; and

there are those living who recollect his very able speech on those subjects at the bar of the House of Commons. Of his Poetry, the verses to Mr. Gough, prefixed to the "History of Pleshy, 1786," are a pleasing specimen.]

[The late *Dr. Maxwell Garthshore*, was born at Kirkcudbright, capital of the county of that name, the 28th October, 1732. On both sides he was descended from ancient and respectable families in Galloway. His mother's name was Barbara Gordon; his father was the Rev. George Garthshore, 50 years minister in Kirkcudbright. From the tuition of this excellent father, his son Maxwell received that early domestic education, often more important and more efficacious than any other. It was the peculiar advantage of Scotland that every parish contained a grammar-school, and most of the towns a very good one. In this particular, Kirkcudbright was not deficient. Mr. Garthshore, at the age of 14, was placed with a surgeon-apothecary in Edinburgh; where he attended the medical classes of the University. When in his 22d year, he had finished his medical education in Edinburgh: he joined the army to serve in the capacity of mate to Surgeon Huck, afterwards Dr. Huck Saunders, in Lord Charles Hay's regiment. He afterwards succeeded Dr. John Fordyce, a medical practitioner at Uppingham in Rutland, and in this place resided eight years, from 1756 to 1763 inclusive, giving much satisfaction by his activity, assiduity, and successful practice in physic and midwifery, in a very extensive range of country. During his residence at Uppingham, Dr. G. laid the foundation of many valuable friendships, some of which had a decisive influence on his future proceedings. Among these may be mentioned that of Lord Carbury, of Geo. Brudenell, esq. 40 years member for the county, of Dr. afterwards Sir George Baker*, a name, as his elegant latinity attests, not less eminent as a scholar than as a physician; Dr. R. Pulteney, highly distinguished as a botanist; and perhaps above all, the much-respected Dr. Jackson, principal physician of Stamford, father to Dr. Cyril Jackson, late Dean of Christ Church. In Lord Charles Hay's regiment he had been professionally connected with Mr. Huck, a gentleman who, through the discerning patronage of Sir John Pringle, a wealthy marriage with the niece of Adm. Sir Charles Saunders, and his own professional merits, acquired much consideration in London as *Dr. Huck Saunders*. At his death, above 30 years after their acquaintance and

* To him Dr. G. dedicated his Thesis "De Papaveris usu in Parturientibus ac Puerperis." This was in 1764, when Dr. G. accompanied to Edinburgh, Dr. Pulteney, where the latter also, by his great merit, obtained the degree of M.D. though he had not studied at Edinburgh.

intimacy, this gentleman named Dr. Garthshore to be one of the guardians to his daughters; the elder of whom is now *Viscountess Melville*, and the younger *Countess of Westmoreland*. In 1763, Dr. G. removed with his family to London; and, after a short residence in Bedford-street, Covent-garden, settled in St. Martin's-lane, where he continued to reside nearly 50 years, cultivating medicine in all its branches, attentive to every new improvement in them, physician to the British lying-in hospital, Fellow of the Royal and Antiquarian societies, rendering

his house an asylum for the poor, as well as a centre of communication and gratification for the learned, in his well-known conversations. In his countenance and figure, he bore so striking a resemblance to the late Earl of Chatham, that he was sometimes mistaken for him. He was buried in Bunhill-fields, and he died worth about 55,000*l.* and by his will, made only a few days before his death, after the payment of a considerable number of legacies, named as his residuary legatee, John Maitland, esq. M.P.]

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES, WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS;

Arranged geographically, or in the Order of the Counties, from North to South.

* * *Communications for this Department of the Monthly Magazine, properly authenticated, and sent free of Postage, are always thankfully received. Those are more particularly acceptable which describe the Progress of Local Improvements of any Kind, or which contain Biographical Anecdotes or Facts relative to eminent or remarkable Characters recently deceased.*

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

MUCH to the credit of the opulent inhabitants of these counties, the subscriptions for the relief of the widows and children of the men who perished in the Felling Colliery are continued with the most laudable spirit. Equal praise is due to those numerous persons in moderate circumstances, who have feelingly contributed according to their means.

Married.] At Warkworth, Edmund Craster, esq. of Preston, Northumberland, to Phillis, second daughter of T. Buston, esq. of Buston.

At Tynemouth, Captain Atkinson, of Byker Hill, to Miss Hall, of North Shields.

At South Shields, Mr. R. Morrison, of Long Dyke, to Miss Jane Swan, of Earsdom Forest.

At Morpeth, Mr. Thomas Robson, of Sunderland, engraver, to Miss E. Bell, of the former place.

The Rev. W. Gardner, to Miss Mary Thompson, both of Sunderland.

At Newcastle, Mr. R. Spence, printer, to Miss Parker.

Mr. John Bolam, to Ann, only daughter of Mr. W. Bolam, all of Newcastle.

At Stockton, Mr. Matthew Henderson, to Miss Philiskirk.

At Darlington, Mr. Henderson to Miss Downey.

At Stokesley, Mr. H. Heavisides, printer, to Miss Jane Bradley.

Mr. Joseph Barry, master-mariner, to Miss Cassop, both of Sunderland.

M. Geo. Scott, to Miss Ann Crawford, both of Berwick.

Mr. John Burn, to Miss Jane Gibson, both of Hexham.

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At Alwinton, John Collingwood, esq. of Chirton-house, to Miss Fenwick, daughter of the late Thomas F. esq. of Earsdon.

At Alnwick, Mr. John Carr, collector of excise, to Miss Jane Nichol.

Mr. Michael Dinsdale, to Miss Jane Mills, both of Gateshead.

Mr. Matthew Rutter, of Chester-le-street, to Miss Dinah Atkinson, of Gateshead.

Mr. Robert Taylor, to Miss Mary Gibson, both of Barnardcastle.

Died.] At Newcastle, Anne, second daughter of Joseph Airey, esq. 32.—The widow of Mr. Thomas Oliver, 65.—Mr. James Searchwell, 67.—Mr. John Elliott, 65.—Captain Heaton, of the artillery drivers.—Moses, second son of Mr. Thomas Young, 18.—Sarah Richardson, 70.—Mr. John Patterson, one of the Society of Friends, 80.—Mr. S. C. Pringle, of the Moore Edge House.

At Byker, the wife of James Potts, esq.—Mr. John Dennis, jun. 29.

The wife of Mr. Edward Oliver, of Hordon Hall, near Easington, 80.

At North Shields, the relict of Mr. George Smith, 77.—The wife of Mr. William Kirkup, ship-owner.—Mr. Peter Waugh, 50.—Mary, daughter of Mr. Matthew Taylor, 28.—Ann, relict of John Wright, esq. 69.

At Sills, the relict of Mr. R. Laing, of Birdhope Craig, and daughter of the late E. Reed, esq. of Trough End.

B. R. Greive, esq. 87. He was the oldest burgess of Berwick.

At Stamfordham, Miss V. Embleton, 25.

In Durham, Mr. R. Harle, formerly a very respectable weaver, and many years one of the Common Council of that city, 79.

At Durham, H. Hopper, esq. one of the justices

justices of the peace for that county, and upwards of forty years distributor of stamps there, 75.

At Sunderland, Ann Redford, widow, who had just completed her 100th year.

At Otley, Mrs. Bailey, wife of the Rev. James Bailey, vicar of Otley.

Mr. John Dickenson, of Chesterwood, 70. Near Allendale town, Mr. George Harle, 68.

At Bolton, Northumberland, Matthew, second son of Major-general Walter Ker.

Robert, second son of R. Mounsey, esq. of Castletown. He was drowned while bathing in the river Eden.

The Rev. W. Fletcher, many years minister to the Roman Catholic congregation in Sunderland.

At Hexham, Margaret, daughter of the late W. Shafto, esq. of Carrycoats Hall, Northumberland.

At Darlington, Mrs. Kirk, wife of Mr. P. K. and youngest daughter of Mr. Appleton, bookseller, all of that place, 24.

Mr. John W. Pearson, chief constable of Barnardcastle. He went to bed the preceding night in apparent good health, and was found dead in the morning.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

A new bridge is about to be built by contract, across the river Eamont, near Brougham Castle, which divides the counties of Westmoreland and Cumberland. It is to consist of three arches, one of 45 feet span. A large hill is also to be removed, and a new road formed in the same neighbourhood.

The numerous persons concerned in the leather trade in these counties, are much concerned in the new tax on that article, and have petitioned against it.

There is a family living in the neighbourhood of Ulverston, consisting only of three persons, whose united ages are 240 years.

Married.] At Dalston, Captain Joshua Treacy, R. N. to Mary, second daughter of John Tate, esq. of Holm Hill.

At Whitehaven, Mr. Richard Williamson, to Miss Peggy Graham.

At Bridekirk, Mr. E. Allan, of Great Broughton, to Miss Elizabeth Tinnion, of Allerby.

At Dean, Mr. Henry Steele, to Miss Eliz. Walker, daughter of Mr. J. W. of Dean.—Mr. J. Crosthwaite, to Miss Jane Ray.

At Penrith, Mr. John Varty, of High Bank Hill, (lieutenant in the Penrith Local Militia,) to Miss Catharine Carmalt, eldest daughter of Mr. T. C.—Mr. W. Birbeck, to Miss E. Johnson, both of Penrith.—Mr. Peter Oglethorpe, to Mrs. Anne Shields, both of Penrith.—The Rev. W. Hindell, of Mask, York, to Miss Mary Fisher, of Thrimby.

At Warcop, Mr. W. Farrer, of Ashby, to Miss Eliz. Ture, of the former place; and Mr. John Farrer, of Asby, to Miss M. Ture, brother and sister to the above.

At Carlisle, Mr. Robert Wilkinson, aged

73, to Miss Mary Bailey, aged 30.—Mr. J. Bell, to Miss Margaret Blithe.—Mr. Richard Thornhill, to Miss Mary Kirkbride.—The Rev. W. Hobson, of Hexham, to Miss Betty Burrow, of Carlisle.

At Preston, Mr. Thomas Margerison, of Catcral, to Miss Betsy Brakell, of Preston.

At Appleby, Mr. A. Moss, of Brough, to Miss Smith, of Appleby.—Mr. John Smith, to Miss Wright, daughter of Mr. W.—Mr. Thomas Lawson, to Miss Margaret Waistel.

At Hawes, Mr. Thomas Shaw, of Helgill, to Miss Ann Willan, daughter of Mr. T. W. of Apperside.

At Kendal, Mr. D. Wright, to Mrs. Preston, of Kirkby Lonsdale.

At Sandall-Magna, Fred. Phillips, esq. son of F. P. esq. of Manchester, to Miss Naylor, second daughter of J. N. esq. of Belle Vue, near Wakefield.

At Kirkby Lonsdale, the Rev. J. Bickersteth, vicar of Acton, to Miss Lang, of Natland.

Mr. Jeremiah Phillips, to Miss Jane Calvert, both of Kettlewell.

At Stainton, Mr. Thomas Thompson, to Mrs. Anne Allison.

At Sedbergh, Mr. Thomas Stainton, aged 75, to Miss Agnes Garnett, aged 71. The bridegroom has had five children, twenty-nine grand-children, and twenty great-grand-children, several of whom attended the ceremony.

Mr. Matthew Teasdale, to Miss Ann Burn, both of Alston.

At Wigton, Mr. Jonathan Armstrong, to Miss Pattinson, of Carlisle.

At Whitehaven, Mr. W. Tyson, to Miss Mary Wright, of Rockliffe Cross.

At Workington, Mr. W. Browne, to Miss Ann Carter.

In the Isle of Man, Mr. T. T. Nicholls, of Liverpool, to Catherine Elizabeth, third daughter of John Harrison, esq. of Coledane.

Died.] At Penrith, Mrs. Jane Birrel, 49.—Mr. Isaac Bellas, 23.—Mr. John Sowerby, 61.—Mr. Isaac Little, 49.

At Workington, Mrs. Currie, widow, at an advanced age.

At Carlisle, Ann, wife of Joseph Liddle, 33.—Mr. Robert Matthews, 61.—Mr. J. M'Cutcheon, coach-maker, 43.—Mrs. S. Dacre, second daughter of the late J. A. D. esq. Kirkclinton Hall, 73.

At Stainton, Mr. John Winder, school-master.

At Thwaites Mill, much and deservedly respected, Mrs. Acombe, mother of the late Rev. J. Acombe, B. A. of Kendal, 64. She sustained a most afflicting illness for upwards of fifteen years with a pious resignation to the divine will.

At Felton, Mr. A. Hedley, in his 76th year, fifty of which he was agent to Ralph Riddell, esq. of Felton Park.

At Painsshaw, the wife of the Rev. — Thompson.

At Nest, near Alston, J. Walton, esq. 68.

At Mallerstang, the wife of Mr. T. Cleasby, 84.

At Keswick, the wife of Mr. Crossthwaite, of the museum, 39.

At Threlkeld, Timothy Todhunter, esq. formerly an officer in his Majesty's life guards.

At Bampton, Mrs. E. Tinkler, 87.

At Sparkett, Mr. J. Nicholson, 59.—Mrs. M. Atkinson, 66.

At Oldwall, Irthington, Mr. Armstrong, 75.

YORKSHIRE.

It is hardly possible to conceive a more sudden transition from dismay to cheerfulness, from unwitting idleness to profitable industry, than has been effected in this manufacturing shire, in consequence of the alterations in the orders in council. A signal advantage has been produced by this measure in the Yorkshire cloth markets, insomuch that more goods have been lately sold on a single day, than on any market-day for the last seven years.

A meeting was lately called of the inhabitants of Pontefract to address R. P. Milnes, esq. and the other members who voted in the minority against Mr. Canning's motion on the Catholic claims—"But, (says the editor of the *Leeds Mercury*,) very few of the intelligent inhabitants of Pontefract attended the meeting, and a still smaller number took any part in the proceedings of the day, under the impression that the whole affair was a species of electioneering tactics, addressed to the bigotry and prejudices of the great and little vulgar."

The extensive woollen mill, called Gibraltar, near Pudsey, in the West Riding of York, the property of Messrs. Thacray and Carlisle, was destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated at 9,000*l*. The cause of the fire is unknown.

A curious machine, invented by Mr. Blenkinsop, agent to J. C. Brandling, esq. at Middleton, near Leeds, for the conveyance of coals, or any other article, without horses, was lately set to work. It is, in fact, a steam engine of four horses' power: with the assistance of cranks turning a cog-wheel, and iron cogs placed on one side of the rail-way, it is capable of moving, when lightly loaded, at the rate of ten miles an hour. Eight waggons of coals each weighing three tons and a half, were hooked to the machine, and in 23 minutes ran from Hunsley Moor to the coal-staith, about one mile and a half, principally on a dead level, without the slightest accident. This invention will, in Mr. Brandling's concern, supersede the use of 50 horses.

Married.] Frederick Phillips, esq. of Manchester, to Miss Naylor, daughter of J. N. esq. of Bella Vue, near Wakefield.

At Bolton Percy, Nathaniel Mason, esq. of Gamston, to Elizabeth Jane, eldest daughter of H. Hart, esq. of Nun Appleton.

Matthew Todd, esq. of Normans, to Miss Todd, of Steeton.

At Harpham, Mr. George Danby, of Driffield, to Miss Robson, daughter of Mr. S. R. of that place.

At Howes, George Metcalfe, esq. of Riggs-House, to Miss Davis, of Gargrave, in Craven.

At Birstall, John Brook, esq. of Flash-house, near Huddersfield, to Miss Crowther, of Spen.

At Wakefield, Mr. Hanson, to Miss Fearnley, both of that town.

At Copgrove, Mr. T. Gowland, jun. of Burton Leonard, to Miss Ann Wrighton, eldest daughter of Mr. R. W. of Copgrove.

At Leeds, Mr. W. Wilcock, to Miss Harriet Selby.—Mr. W. Fisher, to Miss Mary Lees.—Mr. Hickes, to Miss Bruce, daughter of the Rev. S. B.

Mr. Thomas Cook, of Dewsbury Mills, to Miss Bayldon, of Hollinhurst.

At Aldmonbury, Mr. B. Archer, of Kirkburton, to Miss Ruth Jessop, of Birks-mill.

Mr. J. Phillips, to Miss Jane Calvert, both of Kettlewell.

The Rev. W. Styan, preacher in the Methodist new connexion, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Mr. W. Coldwell, merchant, of Sheffield.

Mr. T. Gibson, engineer, to Mrs. Ann Thompson, of Buslingthorp.

At Hull, Mr. Jessop, to Miss Sarah Leigh, daughter of the late R. L. esq. collector of excise, all of Hull.—Mr. J. Lowe, late of his Majesty's ship *Woodlark*, to Mrs. Smith, widow of the late Mr. W. S.—Mr. J. Luty, late of Barton, to Ann, the daughter of Capt. Robert Leavens, of the *Henry* and *Jane*, of Hull.

Mr. J. Stones, to Miss Hannah Paul, both of Sheffield.

Died.] At Leeds, Harriet, eldest daughter of Mr. Backhouse.—Mr. A. Wainwright, son of Mr. W.—Mrs. Mary Hethrington, 86, relict of the late Mr. J. H. machine-maker, Churwell, near this town.—Mrs. Firth, wife of Mr. F.—Mrs. Fish, 78, wife of Mr. J. F. late chief constable of Leeds.

Mr. T. Tunstall, of Yarm, many years master of the free grammar-school of that place, and a coadjutor with the late Mr. Emerson, of Herwith, near Darlington, in the invention of the wonderful system of fluxions.

Mrs. S. wife of T. Swann, esq. of York.

In the Ashes, the Rev. J. Metcalfe, M. A. rector of Clipston.

At Hull, Ann, wife of Mr. F. Cotton, school-master, and daughter of Mr. J. Backwell.—Sarah, 14, eldest daughter of Mr. John Pearson, merchant.—Mr. James Dunderdale.—John Fawsitt, esq. of Hunsley.

At Whitby, after a long and severe illness, William Jackson, esq. 82.

John Holliday, of Millshay, near Leeds, aged 100. He has left six children, 57

grand-children, 130 great-grand-children, and one great-great-grand-child: upwards of 100 of his children and grand-children, attended his funeral on the following Sunday. The ages of himself and children run thus—John (the deceased) 100, his daughter Mary, 70, Thomas 66, Martha 63, William 60, John 53, Sam 50.—Total 462.

There are now living at Thurlstone, near Penistone, seven persons in three houses, all under the same roof, the doors within seven yards of each other, the ages of 6 of them make 448 years, and have all their faculties and are capable of business.

At Sheffield, T. Colley, 70, one of the Society of Friends.

At Wakefield, Joseph Burrell, esq. merchant. 69.

T. Hardy, esq. of Wakefield, 60, a man whose benevolence to the poor, will render his loss severely felt, and sincerely lamented by numbers.

At Swillington, the Rev. John Gill, of Doncaster, 25.

At Knarlesbro', Mrs. F. wife of Mr. Fairbank, solicitor.

Mr. Alderman Rawson, of Ripon.

In York, Mrs. Mary Morrit, 88, the last surviving daughter of Bacon Morrit, esq. of Rokeby Park.

At Peverly, Samuel Butler, esq. many years manager of the theatres at Beverley, Harrogate, Ripon, Kendall, and Whitby.—Marmaduke Constable, esq. of Wassand, in his 77th year, the last fifty of which he acted in the commission of the peace, and a still longer period as receiver-general for the North and East Ridings of Yorkshire.—Mrs. M. 65, relict of Hassell Moor, esq. one of the aldermen of that corporation.

Mrs. B. wife of Mr. Brown, of Ganstead, in Holderness.

Mrs. H. 75, wife of the Rev. W. Hague, of Scarborough.

Edward Cleaver, esq. of Nunnington, near Malton, late banker at Leeds, 72.

LANCASHIRE.

At Liverpool, one and a half millions of yards of bounty goods were shipped lately, worth 125,940*l.*; and, it is said, that two and a half millions of yards more are in progress of embarkation. Within the interval of a week after the alteration in the council orders, 12,000*l.* convoy duty. at four per cent. was paid indicating further shipments to the amount of 400,000*l.* The wages of the Lancashire manufacturers have also been raised about 2*s.* 3*d.* per week.

The first stone of two schools on the plan of Dr. Bell, were lately laid in Manchester.

Married.] At Liverpool, lately, Mr. W. Shedrick, deputy engineer of the Liverpool Docks, to Miss Mary Edwards, of Liverpool.—Mr. Edward Hughes, to Miss Harrison, both of West Derby.—Mr. J. M. Shelling, to Miss Sarah Houghton, of Howlcott.

Mr. J. Hall, printer, to Miss Alice Pen-

nington, of Farnworth.—Mr. T. Williams, Lord-street, to Jane, only daughter of Mr. Newall, Union-street.—Mr. W. Lewin, merchant, to Jane, third daughter of the late J. Fairhurst, esq.—Mr. T. Smith, to Mrs. Higginson.—Mr. Caesar Simmons, to Mrs. M. Creighton.—Mr. J. F. Vogelar, merchant, to Miss Celia Tourner, daughter of Mr. Henry Tourner.

Mr. J. Ollivant, to Miss Susannah Cotgrave, of Chester.—Mr. Henry Bellhouse, of Manchester, to Miss Kaye, of Warrington.—Mr. J. Gunnery, to Miss Anna Maria, youngest daughter of Evan Jones, esq.—Mr. T. Cattrall, merchant, to Miss Mary Anne, daughter of J. Barton esq.—Mr. J. Lancaster, of Bootle, to Miss Mary Richardson, of Crosby Ravensworth.—Mr. J. Perin, to Miss Alderson, both of Warrington.—Mr. James Natham, to Miss Ligo.

At Manchester, Mr. B. Wroe, merchant, to Miss Ann Woolley, both of Salford.

At Lancaster, Mr. T. Mansergh, to Miss Elizabeth Williams.

John Ford, esq. of Ellet Hall, near Lancaster, to Elizabeth, youngest daughter of the late John Lawson, esq. of Lancaster.

Died.] At Liverpool, Mr. R. Knipe, 66.—Mrs. J. wife of Mr. A. Joynson, Richmond-row.—Mr. J. Harrison, 51.

Kitty Elizabeth, niece of Robert Kirkpatrick, of Lime Grove, esq. barrister-at-law, inspector general for taxes.—Mrs. H. Moss, Hanover-street.—Mrs. E. Capper, Atherton-street, 74.

At Lancaster, in the bloom of youth, John, the only son of John Doubiggin, esq. of that place.

Miss Webster, sister of the late J. W. of Croxteth Hall, 77.—Mr. R. Swainson, 73.

At Nest, J. Walton, esq. master-miner, 68.

At Wigan, Mr. W. Banks, clerk of the parish church at Wigan for many years, 74.

At Runcorn, Mr. Francis A. eldest son of Mr. Almaric, of Manchester.

Mrs. Ann Houlgrave, eldest daughter of the late Peter Atherton, esq.

At Upholland, the Rev. J. Braithwaite, lecturer of St. George's Chapel, Wigan.

Mrs. H. wife of Joshua Hinde, esq.

CHESHIRE.

The following account of the philosophic behaviour of the men who were executed on the 15th ult. has appeared in the county papers:—The history of public executions can scarcely produce an instance where men have met death with more apparent firmness, not to say insensibility, than Thompson and Temple, at Chester. They walked from the castle to the cart at Glover-stone with a firm and fearless step. In their way through the city, they surveyed the immense crowd with a smiling countenance, and an eye of seeming curiosity. On their arrival in the city gaol, before mounting the platform, they conversed freely together, and Thompson sucked two oranges. It was agreed between them that Thompson

Thompson should let fall a handkerchief as a signal for the drop to go; but he observed to Temple, "when you feel ready, put your foot upon mine." This the latter did the moment they were tied up; Thompson then threw the handkerchief from him in a manner that would indicate that he meant it as a challenge! They instantly dropt—Temple scarcely stirred a limb; but Thompson was convulsed for about three minutes, owing to the noose slipping to the back of his neck. Temple, who was a Roman Catholic, died with a key upon one of his fingers. Neither of them uttered a word at the drop—they both seemed impatient to quit this sublunary scene of care and sorrow.

Died.] At Alvastan House, William Foster, esq. 78.

DERBYSHIRE.

Died.] Mr. J. Corden, one of the constables of the borough of Derby, which situation he had held upwards of thirty years.

Caroline, second daughter of the late Mr. W. Chawner, of Lees Hall.

At Scarcliff, Mrs. S. wife of Mr. Scorar, of that place, 27.

At Mirfield, Mr. S. son of the late D. Shepley, esq. of Ockbrook.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

The town and county of Nottingham are now in a state of the utmost tranquillity.

Married.] At Nottingham, Mr. F. Braithwaite, to Mrs. Wilson.—Mr. John Pearson, of Chilwell, to Miss Mary Royston.

At Papplewick, Mr. W. Hornbuckle, of Leicester, to Miss Elizabeth Webster, of the former place.

Died.] Mrs. Chumasroe, aged 39, wife of Mr. Isaac C. Parliament-street, Nottingham.

At Kirklington, aged 25, Caroline Matilda, wife of Admiral Frank, and youngest daughter of the late Capt. Barker, of Potter-Newton, near Leeds.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Married.] At Appleby, Mr. E. Johnson, to Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. W. Johnson.

At Gainsborough, Mr. Johnson, of Sturton in the Steeple, to Miss Nowell, daughter of Mr. N. officer of excise,—of the former place.—Mr. Ridge, to Mrs. Brown, widow, both of Morton. Their united ages amount to 161 years.

Died.] At Lincoln, aged 81, Mrs. Hickson, relict of J. H. esq. of Hull.—Mr. C. E. Holgate, eldest son of the late Edward H. of High Risby.

At Brumby, Mr. William Bartle, 57.

At Gainsborough, Barbara, wife of Samuel Fisher, of that place, late of Sheffield, attorney-at-law, and daughter of the late Wm. Hoyle, esq. of Aughton, near Rotherham.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

The rejoicings at Loughborough, on the news of the alteration of the Orders in Council, continued three days successively. All is now activity and cheerfulness in every part of this populous manufacturing county.

Married.] At Leicester, the Rev. Henry Green, M.A. vicar of Broadhembury, Devon, to Alicia, daughter of the late Rich. Stephens, esq. of Leicester.—Mr. J. Bateman, to Miss Woodhouse, of Quorndon.—Mr. Orton, to Mrs. Basset.

At Hallaton, Mr. Wilson, to Miss Ward.—W. French, gent. of Oathorpe Lodge, to Mary Anne, youngest daughter of the late Capt. Vowe.

At Cosby, Mr. Tho. Marriott, of Flower, to Miss Eliz. Allen, daughter of Mr. A.

Died.] Mrs. Carver, wife of the late Mr. W. C. of Ingorsby.

At Loughborough, Mrs. Mary Seward, 35, wife of Mr. James S.

Mrs. Peach, wife of Dr. P. of Loughborough.

Aged 73, Mrs. Reid, relict of Mr. Matthew R. of Leicester, owing to her being overturned in a post-chaise, near Creton. A person, the excellence of whose character rendered the termination of her life, even at an age when it could not have been regarded as premature, a subject, to her family and friends, of deep affliction and regret. She died in the entire retention of her higher powers, although those of her body had in a great measure given way to the depredation of time, and the more sensible encroachments of a chronic malady. Her infirmity was exclusively corporeal. There was no failure or feebleness of the intellectual faculties. Her mental perspicacity, for which, in every former period of her life, she was eminently distinguished, betrayed not, even at the latest, any of the dimness of decay. She lived to illustrate and confirm, in her own person, an argument upon which she often delighted to dwell, in favour of the immortality of the soul, which is founded upon its energies surviving, even in this life, the dilapidation of the material frame. The moral merit of this exemplary woman, was equally conspicuous with her other excellence. Her benevolence, as well as discretion, was in no instance more strikingly exercised and exhibited, than in the government of the tongue. She not only shewed an extreme delicacy towards the feelings of those with whom she was conversing, but, if possible, a still more scrupulous and anxious tenderness to the good name of the absent. An exquisite feeling of regard for the character of others, constituted the most prominent, as well as estimable, feature in her own. This quality was still more praise-worthy and disinterested, her conduct being, for the most part, so correct and unimpeachable, that she seldom required for herself that candor, which she constantly exercised in the behalf of others. The predominant and pervading principle of her actions, was the desire of doing what was right; and, if ever she was misled, to do what was otherwise, it was from some accidental deficiency of knowledge, or some partial obscuration of judgment.

Mrs.

Mrs. Dalrymple, of Burton-upon-Trent.
At Hinckley, Mrs. Bristowe, relict of the late Thomas B. esq. of Worksop.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Stoke-upon-Trent, Mr. James Yates, of Shelton, to Miss Ridgway, of the former place.

At Wolverhampton, Mr. Phineas Bullock, to Miss Ann Bratt.—Mr. Nent, of Northwood-hall, to Miss Ebrey, of Newtown, near Wem.

Died.] At Tunstall, Mrs. Reade, wife of Mr. J. R. of that place.

Aged 35, Mr. Edward Lynch, surgeon, of Chaele.

Aged 70, Mrs. Smith, wife of Mr. James S. of Sleighford.

Mrs. Howell, of Wolverhampton.

At Lane End, Mr. Wm. Platt, of Tean, 56.

Mr. John Sowerby, of West Bromwich Heath.

In his 80th year, the Rev. Thomas Shaw Hellier, M.A. curate of St. John's chapel, Wolverhampton, of Claverley, in the county of Salop, and of Tipton, and chaplain to the Right Hon. the Earl of Stamford and Warrington.

WARWICKSHIRE.

The manufacturers of Birmingham are amongst the most prominent profitters by the abrogation of the Orders in Council. On the return to Birmingham of Mr. Spooner, and the deputation from London, upwards of 30,000 persons proceeded to meet them at Camp-hill, and waited several hours for their arrival, exposed to incessant rain. Nothing could exceed the exultations with which they were received.

Married.] Mr. Thomas Cropper, merchant, of Liverpool, to Margaretta Sophia, eldest daughter of the late John Hawker, of Birmingham.—Mr. Jesse Parkes, to Miss Burchall, of Rotton-park.—Mr. William Allin, of the Hay-market, to Miss Sarah Hurd, of Birmingham.

Mr. William Elliott, to Miss Ann Meigh, both of Coventry.

At Shilton, Mr. William Orton, of Barnacle, to Miss Wakelin, of Barnacle-hall.

At Tettenhall, Mr. William Lea, of Bradley, to Miss Ann Lees, daughter of Mr. Thomas L. of Gunston.

At Albrighton, Mr. B. Higgins, to Mrs. Ann Lakin.

At Aston, Mr. S. Tibbins, to Miss Hornblower.

At Old Swinford, Mr. M'Turk, of Stourbridge, to Miss Ann Scott, of the same place.

Mr. John Smith, of Nuneaton, to Miss Cater, of Coventry.

At Edgbaston, John, eldest son of Mr. William Flint, to Eliza, eldest daughter of W. Groom, gent. of Cambridge.

Died.] At Uttoxeter, Mrs. Wood, of that place, 78.

Matilda, youngest daughter of Sir E. C. Hartopp, of Four-oaks-hall.

Mrs. Harris, sen. of Coventry, 64.

Eliza, fourth daughter of Mr. Thomas Smart, of Warwick.

At Castle-Ashby, Mrs. Scriven, wife of Thomas S. esq. 73.

At Birmingham, Mr. Richard Rayner, of Newhall-street.—Mr. Vale, of St. Mary's Row, 74.—Mr. Philip Tranter, 64.—Mr. John Fairfax, of Hospital-street, 26.

While visiting a patient, David Rattray, M.D. of Coventry.

At Baddesley Ensor, Mrs. Clifford, 70.

Mrs. Micklewright, wife of Mr. M. sen. of Coventry, 75.

At Ivy-house, near Hanley, Ralph Baddesley, esq. many years an eminent manufacturer of earthen-ware.

SHROPSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Kent, of Northwood-hall, to Miss Ebrey, of Newtown, near Wem.

At Alberbury, Mr. Andrew Mansell, of the Rookery, to Miss M. Higginson, of the Coidway.

Mr. Beard, to Miss M. Griffiths, both of Oswestry.

At Madeley, Mr. E. Goff, to Miss Clark.

Died.] Edward Stanier, esq. of the Abbey Foregate.

Mr. Edwards, printer and bookseller, of Oswestry.

Mr. Joseph Cartwright, of the Forest of Hayes, near Westbury.

John Jones, esq. of Black-hall.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

The Rev. John Miller, pastor of a dissenting congregation, at Westmancote, has recovered 40l. damages, in an action brought against several persons who had interrupted the congregation while assembling for worship.

The casing of that fine ancient structure St. Andrew's tower, supporting the much-admired beautiful spire, at Worcester, is now nearly completed, the work being carried within 8 feet of the battlements. The sum of 1062l. was subscribed for this purpose, which, it appears by an advertisement, is 600l. less than the expense.

Married.] At Dudley, Mr. J. Casswell, jun. to Mrs. Sarah Evans, of Lower Town, Dudley.

At Kington, the Rev. Mr. Sandys, of Southam, to Miss Webb, of the former place.

Died.] In Dudley, in the prime of life, Maria Wright Crockett, wife of the Rev. Robert C. of Fordhall, Shropshire; a lady of the most genuine piety, christian humility, and the most amiable manners.—Miss Perry.—Mr. Hartil.

Mr. Adam Attwood, of the Ketch, near Worcester.

The Rev. George Shelton, one of the minor canons of Worcester cathedral.

At White Lady Aston, Mrs. Eliz. Bourne, at the very advanced age of 106! She retained her faculties till she was 103.

Miss S. Saunders, of Bromsgrove.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

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At Upton Bishop, the Rev. G. H. L. Gretton, to Miss Donne.—Mr. John Evans, of Ragland, to Miss Chadwell, of Treworgan.

The Rev. E. Hodgson, vicar of Rickmansworth, to Georgiana, third daughter of the late W. Franks, esq. of Beech-hill.

At Leominster, Mr. Thomas Edwards, of Ivington park, to Miss Sarah Brown, of Wintertcott.

Died.] At Leominster, Mr. J. Bayley, 75. John H. Apperley, esq. of Withington, 61. Mrs. Thomas, wife of Mr. A. T. of Ross.—Aged 93, in full possession of her faculties, Margaret Hill, of Ross.

MONMOUTHSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. E. Paull, to Frances, daughter of the Rev. Mr. Lewellyn, both of Monmouth.

Mr. John Day, of Newport, to Miss Eliza Edwards, of Caerleon.

William Powell Lorymer, esq. of Perthyre, to Cecilia, second daughter of the late Henry Addis, esq. of London.

At Lanwarne, Mr. Thomas Cooke, of Ross, to Miss Elliott, daughter of John E. gent. of Ballingham.

Died.] On the 25th of June, at Pen-pound-house, Monmouth, Dame Anna Harington, relict of Sir James H. bart. and mother of Sir John Edward H., the present baronet. Lady Harington was the daughter of James Ashenhurst, esq. of Park-hall, Staffordshire.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

During the past month, the public have been interested by the progress of a contested election at Bristol. One of the candidates was a Mr. Hart Davis, banker, of Bristol, and the other Mr. John Hunt, an independent country gentleman, of Hampshire. The local influence of Davis prevailed over the independence of Hunt; but the latter gave the former much trouble, and put him to an expence which he may not think it worth while to repeat at a general election, when Mr. Hunt promises to renew the contest.

The extensive clothing-mill of Messrs. Brown and Co. at Railsworth, was lately destroyed by fire. The loss is nearly covered by insurance.

The following fact may be considered as a proof of the value of canal-property in some parts: Frederick Page, esq. has disposed of his estate and interest in the navigation of the river Kennet, for 100,000l. to the Kennet and Avon Canal Company.

The Gloucester and Berkeley Canal Company have come to a resolution of opening their capacious bason at Gloucester for the use of the public.

Married.] At Welford, Mr. Evans, of Warwick, to Miss Bayliss, of the former place.

The Rev. Henry Cripps, second son of Joseph C. esq. M.P. for Cirencester, to Miss Judith Lawrence, daughter of William L. esq. of the same place.

Charles Emerson, esq. of Bowldown-house, to Miss Anna Collings, of Aust.

Mr. Richard Aston, of Bury-court, to Miss Hartland, of Great Lintridge.

Mr. Wardman, to Miss Seldon, daughter of Mr. W. S. of Cheltenham.

Mr. Ward, surgeon, of Leachlade, to Eliza, eldest daughter of James Carpenter, esq. of Beckington.

At Tewkesbury, Mr. Hopkins, of Bath, to Eleanor, second daughter of Mr. William Thomas, of the former place.

Mr. John Weaver, of Gloucester, to Mary Anne, daughter of Mr. Tyler, of Cirencester.

Mr. Richard King, of Kempsford, to Miss E. Beach, of Quedgeley.

Thomas Jones, esq. of South Cerney, to Miss Ann Clifford, of Newnham.

Mr. William Bright, to Miss Sarah Smith, both of Westbury-upon-Severn.

At Cheltenham, Mr. Francis Tucker, to Miss Elizabeth Hicks.—Mr. William Phelps, of Minsterworth, to Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. Joseph Gardner, of Gloucester.

At Elkstone, C. W. Lovesey, esq. of Charlton Kings, to Margaret Bennett, of the Manor-house, Elkstone.

Died.] Mary Anne, eldest daughter of John Brown, esq. of Salperton, aged 15.

At Gloucester, Mrs. Middleton, wife of Mr. M. of St. Mary's-square.—Aged 93, Mr. W. Dyke, father of Mr. J. D. of Westgate-street.

Eliza, daughter of C. Neale, esq. of Haresfield, aged 17.

The only son of the Rev. Mr. Morse, of Tewkesbury.

At the Boyce, near Dymock, aged 82, John Wood, esq. late of Preston-court.

Mrs. Evans, of Bushley, aged 63.

Jane, wife of Charles Wathen, esq. of Rooksmoor.

Mr. John Carless, of Newent, aged 69.

Mrs. Vale, wife of Mr. Charles V. of Arlingham.

Mr. Bolton, of Chosen.

Aged 95, Mr. John Brewer, of Cirencester, where he had been a tradesman more than half a century.

At the very advanced age of 101, Mary Jones, widow, of Berkeley.

At Hygrove, aged 14, Lucy Maria, youngest daughter of Charles Evans, esq.

At Fairford-park, aged 21, Edward, youngest son of John Raymond Barker, esq.

At Almondsbury, aged 59, Robert Claxton, esq. an alderman of Bristol.

At Cerney-Wick, Mrs. Parker, relict of Capt. P.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Oxford, Mr. Edmund Chambers, third son of the late Rev. T. C. of Radway, Warwickshire, to Miss Williams, grand daughter of the late Captain Fortescue, R. N. of Cookhill House, Worcestershire.—Mr. James Gill, to Miss Ward, of George-lane.

Died.]

Died.] At Oxford, Mr. I. Gardiner, 27.—
Mr. A. Robins, late of Merton College, 23.
—Mrs. Viner, wife of Mr. V. wine-merchant.
—Mr. William Salter, son of the Rev. W. S. of Farway, Devon.—The Rev. W. B. Portal, B. D. fellow of St. John's College.—
The Rev. T. Winfield, rector of Finmore.—
Mrs. Cotton, wife of Mr. T. C. of Banbury. She has left eleven children.

At Henley, in his 70th year, Peter Beu-zeville, esq.

At Whitchurch, the Rev. G. C. Lichfield, M.A. fellow of King's College.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

A society has been formed at Great Marlow, by gentlemen of considerable landed property, for the laudable purpose of protecting the growing crops of bread corn from being injured in the spring season by game, and particularly rabbits. The main object of this association is, to petition Parliament for a repeal of the Game Laws, that all persons may be allowed to destroy the wild beasts and vermin (hares and rabbits) which prey upon so great a quantity of the food of man! The society have published a series of resolutions, which, in point of justice and feeling, are truly admirable.

Married.] Mr. G. Bradford, of Buckingham, attorney-at-law, to Miss Frances Milligan, of the same place.

Died.] At Westhorpe House, Little Marlow, Hannah, wife of N. E. Kindersley, esq. aged 55.

Penelope, the wife of Mr. John Brooks, solicitor, Aylesbury, in her 31st year. Her excellent endowments were universally admired, nor was she less amiable as a mother, her death being brought on by an extreme anxiety and attendance on a sick infant. Having been the daughter, as well as the wife, of an attorney, her talent for business, both in writing and the practice of the law, was such as to render her an astonishing instance of facility and judgment in an element scarce ever before ventured on by a female. In her person she was beautiful, and in her manners truly engaging.

At St. Leonard's, aged 81, Mrs. Ann Baldwin, relict of the late J. B. esq. of Serjeant's Inn.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

Married.] Joseph Field, esq. of Haxter's End, to Miss Hewett, of Fair Mile House.

The Rev. E. Hodgson, vicar of Rickmansworth, to Georgiana, third daughter of the late W. Franks, esq. of Beech Hill.

C. Wortham, esq. of Aspden, to Miss A. Flexney, of Littlecourt.

Died.] At Lilley, Mrs. Sowerby, wife of J. Sowerby, esq.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. W. Johnson, of Carlton, to Miss Frances Brown, of Fisher's-House.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Married.] John Nethercoat, esq. of Hazelbeech, to Charlotte Jennima, third daughter

of William Hammond, esq. of St. Alban's Court, Kent.

Died.] At Castle Ashby, in her 73d year, Mrs. Scriven, wife of Thomas S. esq.

At Pattishall, Mr. William Waite, 74.

At Cosgrove, aged 76, Mrs. M. Löwndes, sister to William Selby, esq. of Winslow.

E. Graht, esq. of Litchborough.

Aged 77, the Rev. William Raye, upwards of 50 years rector of Weldon.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

A dreadful fire lately broke out in the village of Gamlingay, Cambridgeshire, at a blacksmith's shop, and, for want of engines and proper assistance, consumed twenty-three houses.

Dawson, the fellow who poisoned the race horses at Newmarket, has been tried and convicted. The judge sentenced him to death, and forbid him to hope for mercy.

The old wooden bridge across the Cam, called the Mathematical Bridge, lately fell in. No persons were on it at the time.

Married.] At Wisbech, Mr. William Clifden, widower, aged 60, to Miss A. Biggs, aged 22.

J. Varley, gent. late of Long Sutton, aged 74, to Mrs. Ann Lunn, of Wisbech, aged 48; after a courtship of four days. This is the fifth lady that this gentleman has led to the hymeneal altar.

Mr. Cottingham, of Chesterford, to Miss Cottingham, of Warwick.

Died.] At Balsham, in her 83d year, E. Ramsden, relict of the Rev. Dr. R., late master of the Charter House.

NORFOLK.

A meeting has been held at Norwich, for the purpose of forming national schools in that city, and different parts of the county.

Married.] J. Trench Berney, esq. of Braccon-hall, to Miss Penrice, daughter of T. P. esq. of Great Yarmouth.

Lieutenant H. Taylor, of the 65th foot, to the eldest daughter of B. Norton, esq. of Bawbergh Hall.

Died.] The Rev. R. Parr, 71, rector of Heigham.

The Rev. J. Coyte, 64, rector of Cantley.

At Reepham, Mrs. A. P. Lambe, 75.

At Swaffham, Mrs. E. Martin, 77.

At Lynn, Mr. Lockett.

At Castle Meadow, Mr. E. Mann.

At New Buckenham, Mrs. Dodd, wife of Mr. D. surgeon.

At Yarmouth, the Rev. Mr. Betts.

SUFFOLK.

Married.] The Rev. J. Bickersteth, M. A. rector of Acton, Suffolk, to Miss Henrietta Lang, of Casterton, Westmoreland.

The Rev. T. Holmes, of Bungay, to Miss M. Tuthill, of the same place.

At Bury, Mr. B. Smith, to Mrs. Kersey.—Mr. Churchyard, to Miss Chandler, of Petistree.

Mr. J. Smith, jun. of Griswell, to Miss Godfrey, of Caldecott.

Died.]

Died.] At Bury, the third daughter of Mr. Wenn, solicitor.—Mr. John Baynes, of Thorpe Hall, 88.

At Harwich, aged 57, Mrs. Simmons, widow of Lieutenant S. of the Signal station, who died only a few days before.

At Syleham, W. Mann, esq. 74.

At Halesworth, the third daughter of Mr. White, attorney, 20.

ESSEX.

The spire of Rayleigh church was struck by lightning in one of the late storms, and the lead with which it was covered was stripped off, and the rafters left bare. This happened just as the congregation were assembling.

Married.] At Wakes Colne, J. Sampson, son of the Rev. W. S. of Down, to the third daughter of the Rev. C. E. Stewart, late of Melford.

Died.] At Colchester Barracks, Captain Durant, of the 2nd West York Militia.

At Thaxted, Mr. J. P. Brand, formerly of the Park Farm.

KENT.

There are two clauses in the Margate Harbour Bill, of much importance to the interests of the inhabitants of the Isle of Thanet and its neighbourhood. By the first, "a drawback is allowed of two shillings upon every chaldron of coals sent out of the parish;" so that such consumer will now pay six-pence less duty per chaldron than was imposed by the last act. And by the other clause, there is a power to remit one half of the rates and duties payable under the provisions of this act upon all goods, wares, or merchandize, consigned to persons resident out of the limits of the parish."

Married.] At Canterbury, Mr. Wm Stredwick, to Miss Tilbee.—Mr. John Jenkins, of Margate, to Miss Gore, only daughter of Mr. G. of the same place.

At East Grinstead, Mr. Charles Honeysett, of Tunbridge Wells, to Miss Boulding, of Cranbrook.

At Tunbridge, Mr. Wm. Eldridge, to Miss Betsy Jewhurst, both of that place.

Mr. Markham, of Maidstone, to Miss Sarah Hatch, of East Peckham.

Mr. Isaac Hatch, of East Peckham, to Miss Broomfield, of Shoreham.

Mr. William Allen, of East Peckham, to Miss Eleanor Hatch.

At Woodchurch, Mr. Richard Button, to Mrs. Mary Streeter.

At Folkestone, Mr. Robert Baker, to Miss Mary Toms.—Mr. Wm. Bennett, to Miss Ann Cullen, daughter of Mr. R. C.

At Ickham, Mr. — Kelsey, to Miss Couper, of Brambling-court.

At Herne, Mr. John Wadham, to Miss Peirce.—Mr. Samuel Bird, to Miss Sidders.

Died.] At Canterbury, Mrs. Skinner, wife of Mr. S. 65.—Mr. John Piddock, 80.—Mr. Isaac Terry, 55.—Mrs. Pittman, 79.—Miss Mary Knocker, eldest daughter of Wm. K. esq. solicitor, Dover, 18.

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At Sandwich, Edmund Foryle, esq. one of the Jurats of that town and port.

At Wye, aged 83, the Rev. P. Parsons, rector of Eastwell and of Snave, in this county, and for upwards of fifty years perpetual curate of Maidstone.

At Faversham, Dr. Buffa, of Uplminster, Essex, late physician to the forces.

At Folkestone, Mrs. Bateman, wife of Mr. John B. surgeon, 26.

Mrs. Saunders, relict of Mr. Robert S. Dwyer, 90.

At Broadstairs, the lady of Robert Brown, esq.

At Brambling, Mrs. Philpot, 86.

At Margate, Mrs. Mary Philpot, 59.

At Elham, Mrs. Susannah Lynce, 70.

At Deal, Mrs. Mary Foreman, 32.

At Maidstone, Mrs. Parker, relict of R. P. esq. of Rochester, 88.

At Tunstall, the Rev. Nehemiah Nisbett, rector of that parish, 64.

At Smallhithe, Miss Ann Ralfe, 18.

At Saltwood, the Rev. B. J. Bridges, brother of Sir Brook W. B. bart. and rector of Saltwood cum Hythe.

At Boughton under Blean, Mrs. Cook, 73.

At Sundridge, Mr. Robert Brown, in the 66th year of his age; he had been a faithful servant to the Right Hon. Lord Frederick Campbell, upwards of forty years, (but had lately retired from that service.) A kind husband, an indulgent father, a steady and sincere friend, beloved and respected by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance, a strictly honest man, and whose loss will long be regretted by his family, and those friends who were best acquainted with him.

SUSSEX.

The mackarel fishery at Brighton, has this year produced the great sum of 20,000l.

Died.] At Brighton, aged 94, Mr. R. Humphreys, the oldest inhabitant of that place. His death was occasioned by an accident which he met with about two years ago, that of treading on the iron teeth of a rake in his garden, the pressure upon which occasioned the handle to strike and bruise his face, which generated a cancer.

At Findon, the widow of John Calland, esq. 78.

HAMPSHIRE.

At Sindgewood Green, in the Isle of Wight, a lad, apprentice to Mr. Hill, a shoe-maker, murdered his mistress, by knocking her down with a hatchet, and cutting her throat. On his trial, at Winchester, it appeared that he had acted under the influence of religious fanaticism. He behaved with perfect indifference, and referred to the Book of Job for his justification. He has been executed.

Married.] Capt. Dickings, to Miss Thompson, of Southampton.

Died.] At Portsmouth, Mr. J. Pierson, of the Ulysses, 17.

At Newport, Mr. Godwin, 100.—H. Den-

N

net,

nett, esq. of Newport, 73 —Leigh Trattle, esq. one of the aldermen of the borough of Newport, 86.

At Southampton, aged 16, Lætitia Jane, eldest daughter of G. W. Ricketts, esq. of Twyford.—Thomas Russell, esq. captain in the East Essex militia, aged 62, youngest son of the late W. R. esq. of Barningham Hall, Norfolk.

J. Foster, esq. storekeeper of the victualling office department at Portsmouth.

WILTSHIRE.

Married.] The Rev. R. D. Godfrey, of Leigh-de-la-mere, to Miss Maria Ward, second daughter of Samuel W. esq. of Hampton-hill House.

Died.] At Corsham, Mrs. Poore, lady of H. P. esq. late of Middle Pickwick House.

The Rev. John Brathwaite, of Milton.

At Chippenham, aged 18, Ensign John Ashe, of the 41st reg. and son of the late Rev. S. A. rector of Langley-Burrell.

Mr. Wm. Neate, of Broadhinton.

BERKSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. J. E. Langton, of Maidenhead, to Sarah, second daughter of Mr. W. East, of Wooburn.

Mr. W. Strange, to Christian Ann, eldest daughter of Mr. J. Tomkins, banker, of Abingdon.

Died.] At East Hanney, Mrs. Puce, 79.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

Robert Wring, of Wiveliscombe, aged 68, a noted cudgel-player, who for upwards of 20 years has been blind in one eye and 11 in the other, lately returned thanks to God, before a numerous congregation in the church at Wiveliscombe, for his restoration to sight by Mr. Sully, at the public infirmary.

Married.] At Bath, Major Waller, to Mrs. Moore, of Portland Place.—The Rev. Dr. Walsh, of the Circus, to Miss Eleanor Newcome, daughter of his grace the late Lord Primate of Ireland—Ferdinand M'Veagh, esq. of Meath, to Charlotte, eldest daughter of Henry Brooke, esq. of Bath—J. B. Hale, esq. of Alderly, to Jane Eliza, eldest daughter of Joshua Powell, esq. of Brislington—Mr. John Denie, jun. of Northgate-street, to Miss Glover, of St. Helen's, Lancashire.

At Kilmersdon, the Rev. Wm. M. Hoblyn, of Southfield-house, son of the Rev. Mr. H. of Bath, to Laura Frances, daughter of John Paget, esq. of Newberry-house.

At Brislington, Mr. Francis Coaker, of Upway, to Martha, eldest daughter of T. Foord, esq. of Queen Charlton.

Died.] At Bath, Mr. Latham, London newspaper agent for that city, 71.—Mrs. Leake, relict of James L. esq. one of the aldermen of Bath; formerly one of the patentees of the Theatre-Royal Covent-Garden.—Capt. Edgecumbe. He was an officer who attended the great circumnavigator Cooke, on one of his perilous voyages.—Helen Ann, youngest daughter of the late Major W. E.

Green, of the Bombay Establishment.—Mrs. Reilly, wife of Mr. R. of the York-House.

At Nettleton, at a very advanced age, Mr. Nicholas Beaker, who, about the year 1773, held the office of churchwarden to St. Peter and Paul, Bath, and caused two additional bells to be placed in the tower—the ringers then promised him that a muffled peal should be rung at his death, which was faithfully and mournfully performed—The Rev. Mr. Benson.

At Bristol, Mrs. Skinner, wife of the Rev. John S. rector of Camerton.—Mr. Jeremiah Phillips, merchant.—Mrs. Clayfield, wife of E. R. C. esq. wine-merchant, and daughter of James Ireland, esq. of Brislington.—Mrs. Raymond, wife of Major-Gen. R.

At Taunton, aged 24, Frances, the wife of Captain Charitie, of the King's Guards, and daughter of the late Gen. Douglas, of Taunton. The beauty of her person, the elegance of her manners, and the accomplishments of her mind, rendered her to all who knew her an object of admiration and regard, and to her immediate connections singularly dear.

DORSETSHIRE.

Married.] At Martock, Mr. Incledon, of Taunton, to Ann, only daughter of Mrs. Hamlyn, of the former place.

At Bridport, the Rev. G. Laurie, of Budleigh, to Miss Forbes, of Camberwell.

At Stourpaine, the Rev. George Augustus Seymour, A.M. rector of Ewerne Courtney and Burton Bradstock, to Miss Bastard, the only daughter of John B. esq. late of Blandford.

At Melcombe, Mr. Jacob Galpine, of Wyke, to Miss Elizabeth L. Swyer.

Died.] Mr. Gidley, of Crewkerne.

At Brownsea Castle, Charles Sturt, esq. formerly M.P. for Bridport, 49.

Suddenly, at Musbury, Mr. John Ashford, 88.

Mrs. Messiter, wife of Richard M. esq. of Shafesbury.

At Dogdean, Mr. Robert Hart, sen. 77.

At Piddletown, Mr. Wm. Ayres.

Miss Dredge, of Stoford, 42.

DEVONSHIRE.

One of the most horrid murders which stain our annals was committed at Plymouth on the 7th of July. Mr. John Hyne, flour-merchant, of Old Town, murdered his wife, two children, and himself!!! He came down stairs, and having ordered the servant to go out with a letter and a parcel, proceeded to his wife, from whom he took the infant child, and then with a pistol shot her, after which he cut the throats of both children, and put an end to his own existence by another pistol; Mrs. H. is not dead, the ball was extracted from between her shoulders. Insanity is said to be the cause of this occurrence.

Died.] At Crediton, John Lambert, esq. member of the corporation, 64.

Mrs. White, of Kentisbeer.

In Exeter, Miss Harriet Calder, niece of Admiral Sir Robert C. and grand-daughter of Lady Strickland, of Hildenly.

At Tiverton, aged 71, J. Nixon, esq. A.R.A. limner to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, and principal miniature painter to her Royal Highness the Duchess of York.

H. Partington, esq. collector of the customs at Shoreham.

Mrs. Luscombe, wife of Mr. E. L. of Stonehouse, 29.

Mr. Matthew Brickdale, second son of John B. esq. of Stoodley.

At Marpool Hall, Mrs. Negligan, mother of Mrs. Hull.

At Exmouth, aged 92, Mr. John Minifie, one of the oldest masters of the British navy.

At Shebbear, the Rev. J. Herring, 58.

At Exeter, W. Buller, esq.

At Aylesbear, near Exeter, aged 85, Mrs. Marker, widow of the Rev. Henry M.

CORNWALL.

Married.] At Madron, John Scobell, esq. lieutenant-colonel of the 4th regiment of Cornwall Local Militia, to Mrs. Linton, of Yorkshire.

At Kenwyn, Betsey, the daughter of Jonas Cocke, esq. of Truro, to James Nicholls, her father's footman.

Died.] At St. Ives, the Rev. W. Jones, late pastor of the independent church at St. Columb. He expired while performing his duty as a preacher.

WALES.

A Lancastrian School, on an extensive plan, is about to be formed in Abergavenny.

There are upwards of 120 French officers now on parole at Abergavenny, and about 30 more are expected. They behave remarkably well, and are treated with the greatest civility by the inhabitants.

The act has passed for making a new branch of road from Carmarthen to Lloughor, and another branch from the Great Mountain to Llandilo; the effect will be the substitution of roads perfectly level for the present hilly and inconvenient communications, with the additional recommendation of abridging the distance from Swansea to Carmarthen four miles, and to Llandilo nearly six miles. The mode adopted for raising a fund for this truly beneficial purpose is perfectly novel, and will, we trust, be embraced in all situations where it can be applied; the fund is to be created by the sale of part of the waste land on the Great Mountain, 300 acres of which, it is presumed, will yield a sufficient sum.

A cast-iron bridge, on a new and improved plan, is now reared for public inspection by Mr. Hazledine, in front of his foundry at Plaskynaston, where it forms a new object of attraction and wonder to the visitors of Llangollen Vale and the Aqueduct. This stupendous bridge is constructed for the purpose of

being erected at Bonar Ferry, over the Dornoch Frith, and will connect the counties of Ross and Sutherland. It is a single arch, of 150 feet in span.

A gentleman in the North lately contracted to deliver in London 17,000 tons of Swansea culm, the greater part of which has been already shipped.

Married.] C. W. G. Wynne, esq. of Voelas-hall, Denbighshire, eldest son of the Hon. Charles Finch, to Sarah, the daughter of the Rev. Henry Hildyard, of Stokesley, Yorkshire.

At Wrexham, Mr. Edward Evans, to Miss Kempster, both of that town.

Mr. Townsend, jun. of Neath, to Miss Charlotte Williams, youngest daughter of the late T. W. esq. of Court Herbert, Glamorganshire.

Mr. Thomas Ravan, of Carmarthen, to Miss Elizabeth Mathias, second daughter of the late D. M. esq. of Fishguard.

Mr. Wm. Higgon, of Drim, near Narberth, to Mrs. Bowen, relict of J. B. esq. of Pontvane.

L. Lewis, esq. of Builth, to Miss Daniel, of Shobdon.

The Rev. D. M. Lloyd, of Pale, to Miss Taylor, daughter of James L. T. esq. of Church-hill House, Kent.

At Hen Eglwys, Mr. Grindley, to Miss Jane Evans, second daughter of the Rev. T. E. rector of that parish.

At Pipe, Mr. James Floyd, to Miss Amelia Davis, youngest daughter of Mr. R. D. of Llando.

At Llanbedrgoch, the Rev. G. B. Lewis, son of Thomas L. esq. of Mount Hazel, to Jane, daughter of the late Rev. W. W. rector of Bottwnog.

Mr. R. Jones, of Birmingham, to Anne, second daughter of R. Roberts, esq. of Dolse-rey Ucha.

Died.] William Macdonald, esq. of Parkwern, near Swansea.—Mrs. Joseph, wife of Mr. E. J. of Swansea.

Mr. Edward Elias, of Plas-yn-y-Glynn.

At Cowbridge, Mr. C. Bradley.

At Llanfyllin, Mr. E. Evans, 86.

In her 87th year, Mrs. Elizabeth Howells, of Swansea, who had practised midwifery upwards of 50 years.

Mr. George Tetherley, of Norton, near Swansea.

At Padstow, Mrs. Biddulph, the only surviving daughter of the late C. Townsend, esq. of Gwernlwynwith.

At Penlan, Miss Hurd, the only daughter of James H. esq.

At Carnarvon, Mrs. Morgan Humphreys, aged 55.

Matthew Stephens, esq. of Nannerch.

At Chepstow, Mr. Samuel Luff, 65.

At Clirow, T. W. Maddy, esq. of the Welsh Hay, to Miss Margaret Bright, of the Bronith.

At Buileth, aged 72, Mrs. Butts, widow of T. B. esq. of the Rhewye.

At her house at Wrexham Vahan, Mrs. Elizabeth Davies, relict of the late Rev. Edward D. rector of Llanamin Dyffryn Ceorlog, aged 61. Let each proud, self-justified, upstart pharisee, in the mild tenor of her diffusive benevolence, contemplate the genuine principles of true christianity—"Learn to love mercy and walk humbly with his God."—For,

"Large was her bounty and her soul sincere,
Heav'n did a recompence as largely send,
She gave pale Misery's frozen heart to cheer,
She gain'd from Heav'n her utmost wish—a friend."

IRELAND.

Died.] At Richmond, the seat of James Burke, esq. county Galway, Mrs. Belinda Crawford, at the very advanced age of 115 years. She was eighteen years old on the 22d of April, 1715, which day she recollected perfectly to the hour of her death, by a total eclipse of the sun, during which, we are historically informed, of the darkness being so great, that the stars faintly appeared, and the birds went to roost in the morning about ten o'clock.

In Dublin, aged 85, Gustavus Hume, esq. the eminent surgeon, father of Arthur H. of the Treasury, Ireland, and of Dr. T. H. physician to the forces in Portugal.—The Hon. Mrs. Herbert, relict of Counsellor E. H. sister of the late, and aunt to the present Earl of Dysart.—Major Irwine, Donegal militia.—Sudoenly, George Dowdall, esq.

In Rutland-square, Dublin, Matthew Forde, esq. of Seaford, county Down.

Rev. Wm. Meade Ogle, of Merion-square, Dublin.

At Grenville, Limerick, J. Massey, esq. formerly Treasurer of that county, 93.

At Cork, H. Fortescue, esq. 76.

At White Point, near Cork, John Edward O'Donnoghue, esq. lieutenant in the gallant 48th regiment. Though a young officer he had shared the danger and honors of some of the late most brilliant actions in Portugal and Spain.

At Drogheda, Lieut.-col. John French, late of the 71st Highland regiment.

DEATHS ABROAD.

At Vienna, aged 24, the Prince of Auersperg, who, in September, married the eldest daughter of Prince Lobkowitz.—Field Marshal Baron de Stutterheim.

At Messina, Lieut.-col. Ainslie, of 4th or queen's own dragoons.

On his passage home from Curagoa, James Van de Spiegel, esq. collector of the customs for that island, 30.

Thrown overboard by the mizen stay-sail-sheet, and drowned, while looking out on the enemy, off Corfu, Lieut. B. Virtue, of his majesty's ship Eagle.

* Her favorite expression.

At Lemberg, Prussia, aged 116, John Urssulak, a silk-weaver. He had had six wives; and by the last, who survives him, had a son twelve months ago. He was extremely healthy and active, and walked 6 miles the day before his death.

At Berlin, M. Villart, merchant. After being ill a few days he died on the 9th of Feb. On the third day after, whilst his friends were assembled to perform the funeral rites, on taking a last look they perceived the linen at his feet agitated, and in a few minutes symptoms of returning life. In about half an hour M. V. opened his eyes, recognized those about him, but complained of excessive drought and weakness. For some days he remained in a doubtful state, and at length expired.

Near Geneva, Mr. Albanis Beaumont, formerly an engineer in the service of the King of Sardinia, celebrated for his splendid travels in the Rhätian, Maritime, and Lepontine Alps; and who for several years assisted in the education of the Duke and Princess Sophia of Gloucester.

Aged 66, the Landgrave of Hesse Rottenburg.

At Jamaica, Ann Wignell, a free black woman, at the advanced age of 146 years. She was imported from Africa when 12 years of age, and about 14 years previous to the destruction of Port Royal by the great earthquake in 1692. She had been bedridden some time before her decease, but retained her senses until the last.

At Bilauyoorah, the celebrated Maliratta chieftain, Juswunt Rao Holkar.

In Portugal, aged 19, E. H. Glasse, esq. on the staff of the British commissariat, and son of the late Rev. G. H. G. rector of Hanwell.

At Hobart's Town, Van Dieman's Land, New South Wales, G. P. Harris, esq. deputy surveyor general of that colony, and the eldest son of the late Mr. Henry B. H. of Exeter.

At Badajoz, of the wounds which he received in the assault, Capt. James, of the 81st regiment, and assistant Adjutant-General to Major-General Colville's brigade of his Majesty's army in Portugal. This promising young officer was the eldest son of Sir W. J. James, bart. and nephew of Earl Camden. Although born to affluence he chose a military profession, and, although only 24 years of age, he had seen service in the West Indies, in Denmark, in Egypt, at the battle of Maida, and in the Peninsula, and had been successively Aid-de-Camp to Sir James Craig, Sir John Stuart, Major-General Meade, Lieut. Gen. Cole, and the Earl of Wellington. Major-General Colville, in whose brigade Capt. James served, was severely wounded, and wrote, after the assault, to the Earl of Wellington, on the following terms: "When totally disqualified myself from giving superintendence, I was delighted to see the exertions of Capt. James, assistant Adjutant-general, to maintain order and bring on the troops, and whatever duty I had to employ him upon."

on." The remains of this gallant young officer were interred, by the leave of the Governor of Badajoz, in the bastion, close to the breach he was one of the first to ascend.

At Minorca, Mr. G. Brydges, of his Majesty's ship *Malta*, third son of Sir E. B. of Lee Priory, near Canterbury. Though only fourteen years and four months old, he had served at sea five years and a half, principally in the Mediterranean.

At Port Mahon, H. R. Lloyd, of his Majesty's ship *Warspite*, midshipman, youngest son of the Rev. T. L. of Peterley House, Bucks.

In Bengal, Major George Eagle.

At Madras, aged 19, Ensign John Stanley Smith, 1st batt. 17th regiment Madras Native Infantry, and also a student of the Military Institution there; he was the eldest son of Mr. S. of Bleanslow.

At the Island of St. Vincent, the Rev. H. Rogers, late curate of Bumpstead Helion, Essex, and formerly of Magdalen college, Cambridge. He was sent out as a missionary to the Island of St. Vincent, by the society established in London, but died soon after his arrival.

REPORT OF DISEASES.

In the Practice of a Physician, in Westminster; from the 20th of June, to the 20th of July 1812.

CATARRHUS.....	3	Tussis cum Dyspnœa	7
Pertussis	4	Phthisis.....	3
Rubeola	3	Asthœnia	6
Variola	2	Palpitatio	1
Dentitio.....	2	Lumbago	2
Purpura	1	Cephalalgia	2
Erysipelas	1	Paralysis.....	1
Hepatitis, c.	1	Icterus	1
Anasarca	2	Febris Intermittens	1
Hydrocephalus	1	Lumbricus	1
Cholera	2	Scorbutus	1
Diarrhœa	2	Porrigio	1
Colica	1	Psora	5
Dyspepsia	6	Amenorrhœa	2
Gastrodynia.....	2	Menorrhœa	2
Enterodynia.....	3	Leucorrhœa	1
Rhumatismus	5		

From the 26th of June to the present period, (July 22,) the quantity of rain that has fallen is 1 inch $\frac{13}{100}$. Barometer highest 30°. July 7th, 8th, and 9th, lowest 29°. June 26th. The greatest height of the thermometer was on the 10th and 18th of July, when it rose to 79°; the lowest 52°, on the 27th of June. The prevailing winds have been from the N.E., E., and S.E. On the 21st and this day, we had thunder, with heavy showers. The hygrometer, during this interval, has indicated considerable dryness in the atmosphere. The season altogether has been cool.

None of the diseases in the present Report, appear to have been influenced by the state of the weather. The district under my immediate notice is very healthy. Measles, small-pox, and hooping-cough, have appeared, but have not spread. The rheumatic affections, with one exception, were slight; and coughs and catarrhs have nearly disappeared.

The case of colic was interesting, from the signal success of the remedy employed. The patient, a young man, had worked among lead, was usually of a constipated habit, and had been affected with the complaint before. The symptoms were those of colica pictorum, or Devonshire colic, which is an improper term, because the disease is neither peculiar to Devonshire, nor confined to painters. In the present instance, the young man had been ill some days before I saw him; had taken large quantities of aperient medicines without effect, and, at the time of my visit, was writhing with agony. His stomach retained nothing, and the case seemed almost hopeless. I chiefly relied upon blood-letting, as inflammation of the bowels threatened. He fainted upon losing twelve ounces of blood, but soon recovered from the syncope. A blister was applied upon the abdomen; enemata were administered; saline mixture, with small doses of opium, and pills of calomel, and cathartic extract, which before could not remain in the stomach, soon produced the desired effect; and the following day he appeared much recovered, at least free from any danger. But the day after, he was seized with an alarming attack of cholera. This probably might have been induced by the drastic purgatives he had taken when the bowels were under the influence of the lead, which, while it excites pain, and even inflammation, in the intestinal canal, renders it very insensible to the action of cathartics. Before the torpor is induced, several attacks of pain are experienced; the lead, in the first instance, stimulates, and then produces torpor and paralysis.

When

When the pain is extreme, and the stomach rejects both food and medicine, the bowels being obstinately costive, there is considerable danger in giving very active purgatives, as they frequently increase the symptoms they are intended to relieve. By taking away as much blood as the patient can bear, using the warm bath, and combining opium with the cathartics, we sometimes succeed, where, with different treatment, the case would be lost. The opium, according to the ingenious, and I believe true, theory of Darwin, restores the bowel to its natural irritability, and then assists the action of the cathartic; the bleeding reduces inflammation, and materially allays the sickness of the stomach. This symptom, however, is very frequently occasioned by the presence of bile in the stomach; it was evidently the case in the instance just alluded to; we may therefore infer that the liver also is acted upon by the lead, and that bleeding has a beneficial effect in subduing the undue action of that organ.

Leicester-Square, July 22, 1812.

SAMUEL FOTHERGILL, M. D.

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

AT a meeting of the planters and merchants interested in the sugar manufactory and trade, at Mason's-hall, Barbadoes, on Tuesday, Aug. 20, the following resolutions were passed among others:—That the distresses of the West-India planters have increased to an extent hitherto unexampled.—That admitting the abolition of the slave trade to be a measure founded on the general principles of humanity, and therefore not to be shaken by considerations of lesser importance; this fact is certain, that the present population of the negroes can only be kept up by an unremitting care and liberal attention to their comfort.—That the use of sugar in the distilleries produced considerable relief to the planter, by giving a vent to 770,000 cwt. of an inferior and middling quality, which now is only vendible at the most ruinous prices.—That a partial export of sugar from the West Indies was formerly allowed in American bottoms, the prohibition of which has proved extremely injurious to the planters, who receive those stores so essential to the existence of their plantations from the United States, to pay for which money is now drained from the colonies.—That another mode of relief, at once obvious and just, is the reduction of the duties under a regulation proportioning them to the average price of sugar;—since it was proved before the committee of the House of Commons, that the expence we pay on every cwt. of sugar which we produce, is 20s. 6d. sterling, from our stores from Europe, Island taxes (exclusive of the four and half per cent. duty) and salaries, and 16s. per cwt. for freight, insurance, and mercantile charges, with the addition of 27s. per cwt. duty, making the total of our charges, without any nett profit to us, amount to 63s. 6d. sterling per cwt. of sugar; it is therefore clear, that when the average price of sugar, exclusive of duty, is 86s. 6d. per cwt. we actually derive no rent for our lands and perishable capital, nor any compensation for our personal labours.

During the month another great banking house stopped payment in London, ruining hundreds of families, and scattering dismay through the Commercial world. This is the sixth or seventh failure of the kind within the space of three or four years. Is it not time then that some strong legislature measures should be adopted to punish such capital social delinquencies? Ought not some effective plan to be adopted also for the purpose of preventing the manufacturing of Bills of Exchange, which are not founded on real transactions, and which are the source of these evils? Ought not the Bank of England to withdraw their confidence from all such bills? In a word, ought not industry and plain dealing to be made to triumph over speculation or fraud? The aphorisms, signed Common Sense, in the present Number, may perhaps have the effect of giving a better direction to our paper system.

The following is an official statement of goods, wares, and merchandizes, exported from the United States during one year prior to the 1st day of October, 1811, amounting to 61,316,833 dollars.

The goods, wares, and merchandizes, of domestic growth or manufacture, included in this statement, estimated at	Dollars.
Those of foreign growth	45,294,043
	16,022,790

61,316,833

The articles of domestic growth or manufacture may be arranged under the following heads, viz.:

Produce of the Sea	1,413,000
Forest	5,286,000
Agriculture	35,556,000
Manufacture	2,576,000
Uncertain	66,000
	45,294,000
	And

And there were exported to the following countries:—	dollars.
To the dominions of Russia, Prussia, Sweden, Denmark.....	3,055,853
Great Britain.....	20,308,214
Spain and Portugal.....	18,266,466
France and Italy.....	1,194,275
To all other countries.....	2,469,255
	<hr/> 45,294,048

The goods, wares, and merchandizes, of foreign growth or manufacture, were exported to the following countries, viz.

To the dominions of Russia, Prussia, Sweden, and Denmark.....	5,340,117
Great Britain.....	1,573,344
Spain and Portugal.....	5,772,572
France and Italy.....	1,712,537
To all other countries.....	1,624,220

The following is an account of Copper imported into and exported from Great Britain, in the Years 1809, 1810, and 1811:—

	IMPORTED.	Cwt. qr. lb.
1809.....	49,995 0 15	
1810.....	50,695 1 17	
1811.....	20,517 3 21	

	EXPORTED.	Cwt. qr. lb.	
	Unwrought.		
1809 { Foreign.....	1,243 0 24	} Total.	70,530 1 26
1809 { British.....	21 3 10		
	Wrought.		
1809 { British.....	69,265 1 20	}	58,877 1 16
1810 { Foreign.....	696 1 11		
1810 { British.....	814 1 20	}	49,167 0 1
1810 { Wrought.	57,366 2 15		
	Unwrought.		
1811 { Foreign.....	804 3 0	}	48,368 1 10
1811 { British.....	0 0 0		
1811 { Wrought.	48,368 1 10	}	
1811 { British.....			

The 3 per cent. consols on the 28th were 56½, the 5 per cents. 88½, and the omnium at 2½ premium.

At Messrs. Wolfe and Co.'s, Canal Office, No. 9, Change Alley, Cornhill.—Grand Junction Canal shares fetch 225l. per share.—Kennet and Avon, 25l. ditto.—East India Dock, 115l. per cent.—London dock stock, 111l. ditto.—West India ditto, 142l. ditto.

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE latter hay-harvest is scarcely yet finished in many parts; the quantity as great as ever known, but most of it damaged, and of inferior condition. The turnip lands have worked well, but sowing is not yet completed; the forward turnips and cabbages appear healthy. The fallows in a mellow and friable state. All lands throughout the island, capable of growing a crop of corn, have been applied to that purpose.

The stoutest wheats have been a good deal beaten down by the rains and thunder storms, whilst the light crops upon poor lands have been apparently improved. Mildew and smut have been discovered within the last fortnight, with a considerable quantity of brands or burnt ears. The mildew or blue mould has been early and universal upon the corn this year, although unnoticed till of late; but, as far as the limited personal inspection of the present reporter has extended, corn has never been more clean and free from vermin and impurities, under such circumstances, than in the present season. This is probably to be attributed to the unusual mildness of the N.E. winds, and to their short intervals of duration, although so frequent, a circumstance most favorable and preservative of the crop of wheat. In various parts the crops in general are most luxuriant and bulky, and a friend from the coast of Sussex, boasts of long and large ears of wheat, with great plenty of them. Throughout the country the ears of wheat are said to be of moderate size, and the promise for both corn and straw to be considerable. Chilling N.E. winds, the bane of vegetation, have detracted much from the present, which might otherwise have been the largest crop of corn ever grown in this country. These frequent and unavoidable accidents add unspeakable force to the thousand arguments in favor of a bill of general enclosure, an advantage which Scotland has enjoyed for

more

more than a century, and to which so much of its prosperity is to be attributed. Rye among the best of the crops, and harvest expected within a fortnight in the forwardest counties. Accounts of harvest in foreign parts thus far satisfactory.

Heavy complaints from too many quarters of tenancy-at-will and short leases, those lamentable preventions of improvement, and poisoners at the very source of public and private interest. *Rent as high as the times will bear, but long leases, the power of transfer, no obligation to summer fallow, and no absurd pettifogger's restrictions.* The above complaints are mixed with high encomiums upon certain landlords, most particularly of Norfolk and Scotland.

Of potatoes the report generally satisfactory. The fruits much blighted, and the same malady must necessarily have extended to the hops. The wool trade at a stand, nothing having transpired at any of the marts as a sufficient guide. The oak-bark harvest was successfully finished. Rape a great crop.

Smithfield: Beef 5s. 2d. to 6s. 2d. — Mutton 5s. 2d. to 6s. 4d. — Veal 5s. 6d. to 7s. 6d. — Lamb 6s. to 8s. — Pork 5s. 4d. to 6s. 10d. — Bacon 6s. 8d. — Irish ditto 5s. 6d. to 6s. — Skins 20s. to 60s. — Fat 4s. 8d. — Oil Cake 17l. 17s. per thousand.

Corn Exchange: Wheat 80s. to 160s. — Barley 60s. to 66s. — Oats 58s. to 63s. — The quarter loaf 20d. — Hay 4l. to 6l. 15s. per load. — Clover 7l. to 8l. 10s. — Straw 2l. 13s. to 3l. 12s.

Middlesex, July 27.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Observations on the State of the Weather, from the 24th of June, 1812, to the 24th of July, 1812, inclusive; Four Miles N. N. W. St. Paul's.

Barometer.

Highest, 30°·05 July 10. Wind East.
Lowest, 29°·15. — 2. — West.

Thermometer.

Highest, 75°. July 7. Wind East.
Lowest, 40°. June 27. — N. W.

Greatest variation in 24 hours. } 35 hundredths of an inch. } This variation, which is not great, has occurred several times in the course of the month.

Greatest variation in 24 hours. } 10°. } This variation occurred between the middle of the days of the 25th and 26th of the last month. On the former the mercury was at 61° and on the latter it was no higher than 54°.

The quantity of rain fallen since the last report, is equal to 4·67 inches in depth: a large proportion of which fell on the 25th and 26th of June: on the 26th there was, in this place, a very heavy storm, with the loudest thunder we ever remember to have heard: the rain came down for a considerable time in torrents.

The quantity of rain, the number of wet days, and the coldness of the temperature, have been subjects of general observation and regret. During the whole month the thermometer has not been once as high as summer heat. The average temperature for the month is 59·666, which is six degrees lower than it was for the same period last year. The mean height of the barometer is equal to 29·681: the wind has blown mostly from the westerly points, though we have had some days of severe easterly blasts: a white frost has covered the verdure of the low lands twice in the course of the last week.

Highbate, July 25, 1812.

ERRATUM in Mr. Gardner's Paper on Music in our last: at the top of the second column for "common cut of all chords" read "commonest of all chords"

Since the ingenious Article relative to the Extraction of Roots was printed at pp. 32 and 33, we have received from Mr. EVANS the following ERRATA ET ADDENDA.—"In p. 32, in title, instead of "by inspection" read "without inspection;" in rule 1, line 2, instead of "this is done by simple inspection" read "this is very simple;" in page 33, before rule 3, insert the following paragraph: Where the "units figure" in cube is 1, 5, 7, or 9, if on subtracting, as in rule 2, the remainder should be 0, then you are not to borrow tens to enable you to divide, but the "tens figure" in root is 0; in cubes, whose "units figure" is 2, 4, 6, or 8, if on subtracting, as above, the remainder is 0, then the "tens figure" in root is either 0 made below; in col. 2, p. 33, line 15, instead of "is an even number" read "is 0, or an even number;" in line 17, instead of "4 results" read "5 results;" in line 19 and 20, instead of "namely, 2, 4, 6, or 8," read "namely, 0, 2, 4, 6, or 8;" in l. 27, insert a comma after "under;" in l. 47, omit "some;" additional observation, The rationals of these rules is too very simple, as hardly to require explanation, nevertheless I will exhibit them in my next communication."